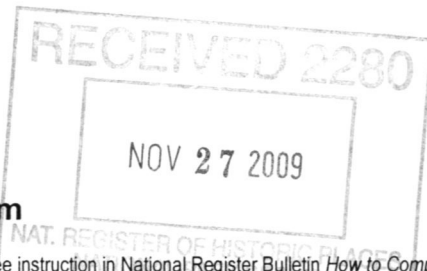


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (formerly 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.



1. Name of Property

historic name University of North Dakota Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by the English Coulee, Campus Rd., Memorial Stadium, & 4th and 5th Avenues North not for publication
city or town Grand Forks vicinity _____
state North Dakota code ND county Grand Forks code 035 zip code 58202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally statewide _____ locally. (____ See continuation sheets for additional comments.)

Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr.
Signature of certifying official/Title: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./State Historic Preservation Officer
Date 11-23-09

State or Federal agency and bureau or Tribal government: State Historical Society of North Dakota

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ See continuation sheets for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title
Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau or Tribal government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	<u>Aranda Y. C. [Signature]</u> Signature of the Keeper	<u>1-13-10</u> Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):		

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many as apply)

- private
- public - local
- public - state
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
46	22	buildings
6	0	sites
2	3	structures
2	5	objects
56	30	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS:
Collegiate Gothic, Colonial Revival, Tudor
Revival, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation See Section 7

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The University of North Dakota (UND) Historic District is located in Grand Forks, North Dakota. Grand Forks is a city of approximately 50,000 persons located on the west side of the Red River of the North in northeastern North Dakota. The campus lies west of the city's downtown commercial center, east of Interstate 29, and north of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad tracks. The district itself is generally bound on the west by the English Coulee and Princeton Street, on the south by Campus Road, on the north by 5th Avenue North, and on the east by a line from 5th Avenue North to Campus Road just east of Memorial Stadium (see map). The district includes historic resources on the campus and a number of fraternity and sorority houses adjacent to the campus.

The historic district is significant architecturally, as well as for its contributions in the areas of education and campus planning. There are a total of 86 resources within the district; 56 of them are considered contributing (one is already listed on the National Register) and 30 are considered non-contributing. The district reflects the development of the campus and the adjacent fraternities and sororities from the University's beginnings in the 1880s through the post-World War II era (1883-1965).

NOTE: *In keeping with National Register conventions, resources in Section 7 are called by their historic names (current names are indicated in parentheses).*

OVERALL DESCRIPTION

The UND Historic District encompasses several buildings, structures, and objects, as well as a number of open spaces. There are expanses of lawns, extensive landscaping, and tree-lined streets and walkways. One of the most notable landscape features is the English Coulee, which runs through the center of the campus and defines a part of the western boundary of the historic district. Other landscape features include open green spaces and quadrangles around which the buildings are situated. Centennial Drive, a loop drive through the center of the district, serves to define the central campus mall (it originally was called the Central Court in 1910 after the implementation of a new landscape design); the mall is a large, park-like area with several mature trees, gardens, and sculptures. Secondary open spaces are the courtyard spaces between two dormitory clusters at the west end of the district; a smaller quadrangle space east of the Central Court (referred to in this nomination as the East Quad), tucked between the buildings that face onto the east leg of Centennial Drive and those that face Cornell Street; and the open lawn area west of Smith Hall.

The buildings are mostly of two, three, and four-stories. Foundations are nearly all poured concrete; some are raised so that portions of the basement levels are above ground. The majority of the buildings are brick; only the oldest examples are brick bearing wall, the others are brick veneer with wood and/or steel framing. The brick is primarily red (with some variation and variegation); the

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mortar is light gray. One notable exception is the buildings associated with the original Wesley College. They are constructed of a lighter buff-colored brick, as they were built as a separate institution and were not part of the original UND campus plan and design.

The buildings within the district generally can be grouped geographically. The first group of buildings includes those that remain from the University's earliest days (those constructed between 1899 and 1909) generally located in the southwest area of the district. The second group of buildings includes those that were constructed during the next phase of the University's development between 1910 and the Great Depression. These buildings are generally located north of the original campus buildings and south of the original President's House. The third group of buildings includes those constructed during UND's post-World War II building boom; they are located throughout the campus, but largely concentrated east of the earliest buildings and, with the exception of one cluster of dormitories, all are located south of University Avenue.

The fourth group of buildings is the dormitories. They are generally located along the western edge of the district north and south of University Avenue. A fifth group of buildings is located north of University Avenue and east of the dormitories. This small grouping includes the buildings that were originally constructed as the Wesley College campus, a small college closely affiliated with the University since the early 20th century. The University took ownership of the buildings by 1965. The sixth group of buildings is the fraternities and sororities located north of University Avenue. Several chapters of fraternities and sororities built houses in an area that was then just north of the campus in the early 20th century; only the Varsity Bachelor Club house was located on the south side of the campus.

Another group of resources includes historic structures and objects, primarily sculptures that have permanent placements within the district's landscapes.

And finally, there are a few resources located within the historic district boundaries that were not specifically constructed as University buildings, but are now under University ownership and used for University offices and student programs. The only one of these to be considered Contributing is 305 Hamline, which was acquired by the University April 25, 1985, and had served to house Greek organizations in the 1920s and '30s.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

Stylistically, the oldest extant buildings (those constructed before 1918) show styles that were popular during their time of construction including Italianate/Early Commercial (Power House [Chandler], 1899), Colonial Revival (President's House [J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center], 1903; listed on the National Register as the Oxford House in 1973), Classical Revival (Carnegie Library, 1908), Jacobethan (School of Mines [Babcock], 1908), and Tudor Revival (Gymnasium [ND Museum of Art], 1907; Varsity Bachelor Club House [Gustafson], 1908; and the University Commons

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[Montgomery], 1911). The buildings associated with Wesley College (1908/1929) exhibit the Beaux Arts Classical style. There are at least nine buildings that exemplify these styles.

Most of the University buildings constructed between about 1918 and the mid-1960s show elements of the Collegiate Gothic style. This style is characterized by the use of brick exteriors, stone window and door surrounds, crenellated parapets, gothic-arched entrances, multi-light windows, and the application of exterior tracery as ornamentation. Occasionally there is a higher degree of exterior ornamentation, but for the most part, the buildings from this time period are fairly uniform in the degree of their ornamentation. The earliest of these buildings appear to hold more stringently to the elements of the style; as the decades progressed, the Collegiate Gothic style evolved on campus to include buildings that were more modern with some application of stylistic adaptation. There are at least 24 buildings in the historic district that exhibit some elements of the Collegiate Gothic style.

The houses constructed by the fraternities and sororities also illustrate architectural styles popular during the early 20th century – a period of revival architecture. Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Neoclassical Revival were commonly used during the 1920s and there are examples of each style among the fraternity and sorority houses. Those constructed near the end of the period of significance illustrate the popularity of the modern styles during the mid-20th century. There are at least twelve buildings in the district that illustrate the transition of these popular styles.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT

Generally speaking, the campus developed from the west to the east and north during its period of historic significance. The first building on campus was originally called the University Building. It was constructed in 1883-1884 and stood at the site of the current Old Main Memorial Sphere. After the construction of Davis Hall in 1887, Macnie Hall in 1893, and Budge Hall in 1899, it became known as Main Hall. In 1912, it was renamed Merrifield Hall. When the new liberal arts building was constructed in 1929, it was named Merrifield and the old building was simply called Old Main. In 1924 it was deemed “unsafe” and the upper two floors were removed; it was removed in its entirety in 1963. Davis, Macnie and Budge Halls were demolished in 1965, 1967, and 1981 respectively.

Only one 19th century building remains on campus – the Power House (now called Chandler Hall) which was built in 1899 and enlarged in 1903 and 1939. When the new Steam Generating Plant was constructed in 1909, the old Power House was used for a time as the Mechanical Engineering Hall before being renamed Chandler.

A number of buildings were constructed after the turn of the century under President Webster Merrifield’s leadership. These included the Science Hall (built 1902, demolished 1999), the President’s House (Oxford House/J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center, built 1903), the Gymnasium (later known as the West Gym and Women’s Gym, now the ND Museum of Art; built 1907), the School of

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Mines Building (built in 1908, renamed Babcock Hall in 1925), the Steam Generating Plant (built 1909, with several additions since), and the Teachers College (School of Education Building, built 1910, renamed Woodworth Hall in 1912, burned March 1949). Two others, the Carnegie Library (constructed in 1908) and the University Commons (built in 1911), have the distinction of "trading roles" in 1928, when the Commons was remodeled for use as the library (the library moved to the new Chester Fritz Library in the 1960s and the building was renamed Montgomery Hall in 1965) and the Carnegie Library building became the Commons (later the Home Economics Building and now called the Carnegie Building).

This was the time period in which the first fraternity was organized and a house was built. The Varsity Bachelor Club House was built in 1908 on the south side of the campus, east of the Coulee. The house became the Phi Delta Theta House in 1913 (and is now known as Gustafson Hall).

It was also during this time period that the first campus plans were developed. In 1905, C.B. Waldron, a botanist from Fargo, designed a landscape plan for the campus. Elements of his plan were implemented over the next couple years resulting in the installment of lawns, walkways, a winding drive, and the planting of trees and other greenery. The Adelphi Fountain was erected in 1905 (moved in 1911 and again to its current site in 1928), as was a greenhouse in 1909 (since demolished) which provided flowers and shrubs for transplanting on campus.

The first master plan was introduced in 1907 by Patton and Miller, the architectural firm from Chicago that designed UND's Carnegie Library. This plan called for a tree-lined, central roadway from University Avenue to the Carnegie Library; two large open spaces would be located one to the east and one to the west of the central corridor. Campus buildings would be placed along the central corridor and along the perimeters of the open spaces. Although this plan was never actually implemented, the concept of buildings constructed around open spaces was retained and included in future plans (see drawings in Section 8).

Following Merrifield's departure from UND, Frank McVey served as president from 1909 to 1917. Only two buildings (Woodworth and the Commons) opened during his presidency. Construction on both began while Merrifield was in office.

Campus development during the remainder of the period of significance can best be broken into two periods: post-World War I through World War II and the post-World War II period.

The first period began in 1918 and coincided with the beginning of Thomas F. Kane's presidency of UND. During Kane's term (he served until 1933), five new buildings were constructed on the campus. These included the Chemistry Building (Gillette Hall, 1918), the Armory (1918/1924); the Law School (1922; the law library was added in 1973), Memorial Stadium (1927), and Merrifield Hall (1929). It was during this time period that the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture was first used, beginning with the construction of the Chemistry Building.

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It was also during this period that several new fraternity and sorority houses were constructed in an area just north of the campus, along University Avenue and adjacent side streets. The popularity of the Greek organizations had grown and a number of chapters were able to construct buildings to house their chapter members. The Greek houses in this group include: Sigma Alpha Epsilon (1920), Sigma Chi (1921), Kappa Alpha Theta (1923/c.1962), Beta Theta Pi (1925), Delta Delta Delta (1925), Delta Gamma (1926), Sigma Nu (1926), Delta Zeta (now the University Conference Center; 1927/1964), Alpha Phi (1928), Pi Beta Phi (1928), Alpha Chi Omega (now Sigma Phi Epsilon; 1929), Gamma Phi Beta (c.1930).

During Kane's presidency a campus plan by Morell & Nichols, Inc., (a landscape architecture firm from Minneapolis) was developed (1922). It was the first in a series of three plans developed by this firm (subsequent plans were introduced in 1949 and 1958). It included a campus layout that acknowledged the placement of existing buildings and suggested the layout for future development. The plan adhered to the then-current ideas of campus planning, with buildings surrounding open spaces in what was known as the "Quadrangle" method of planning. At UND, this included the Central Court (now called the campus mall) which had been developed by 1910 and stretched from University Avenue to the Carnegie Library. The space was defined by parallel roadways that curved around and met south of the Carnegie Library (this is now called Centennial Drive); buildings existed or were to be built on both sides of each roadway. To the east of the Central Court was another larger quadrangle around which several future buildings were planned. The stadium was to be located east of the new east quadrangle. A number of existing buildings, including the original university buildings, were located in an area between the Central Court and the English Coulee to the west.

When President Kane left in 1933, John C. West was appointed president, a post he held until 1954. Little construction occurred on the UND campus during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Only a few buildings and structures were erected, mostly with funding from New Deal era programs. At UND, the Radio Building was constructed in 1935, the Mines Research facility was built in 1936, and the Winter Sports building was built in 1936 (all have been demolished).

World War II stopped construction in the early 1940s. Following the war, however, UND experienced unprecedented growth and development. The increased student population necessitated a new building push ---- resulting in updated campus plans by Morell & Nichols in 1949 and again in 1958, and the construction of several new buildings. Much of the new construction occurred during the second half of President West's term; the building boom continued under President George Starcher, who served from 1954 to 1971.

With regards to UND's campus plans, the 1949 plan was a refinement of the 1922 plan, reiterating the notion of placing buildings around open areas in the quadrangle ideal. This plan, however, included the addition of two new quadrangles – areas that were to be designated for the construction

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of dormitories. Both were located at the west edge of the campus, just east of the Coulee; one of the two was located on the north side of University Avenue. The plan also realigned the western leg of Centennial Drive to the west (instead of east) side of Merrifield Hall; shifting this roadway helped to bring further definition to the Central Court (the Mall). The 1958 plan was again an update of the earlier plans, but included proposed expansion and development on the west side of the Coulee. Permanent development west of the Coulee began in the mid-1950s, but that area became the focal point of development in the mid-1960s.

New buildings constructed during this post-WWII period included Medical Science (O'Kelly/Ireland) (1947/1952; 1957/1962), Memorial Union (1951/1964/1982), the Gymnasium/Fieldhouse (Hyslop Center) (1951/1954/1982), Hancock Hall (1952), Johnstone Hall (1952), Harrington Hall (1952), the Education Building (1954/1979), Fulton Hall (1956), Bek Hall (1957), Walsh Hall (1959), Twamley (1961), Chester Fritz Library (1961/1982), Squires Hall (1963), Burtness Theatre (1963), Smith Hall (1963), and Leonard Hall (1964).

There were also a few fraternity and sorority houses built during this period, including the second Alpha Chi Omega house (1947), the Theta Chi house (1954), the Alpha Tau Omega house (pre-1954; demolished 2007), and the Lambda Chi house (1965).

One final period of development (within the historic district) occurred when the University took ownership of the Wesley College buildings, located on the north side of University Avenue. The University had a long affiliation with the college (since 1908) and owned the land on which the college buildings sat. The University bought the buildings in January 1965 after the college closed in 1964. This purchase added four historic buildings to the campus holdings, including Sayre, Corwin, and Larimore Halls (all built in 1908) and Robertson Hall (built in 1929-30).

There are, of course, buildings within the historic district boundaries that were constructed since the end of the period of significance. They are listed in the section of Non-Contributing Resources.

A discussion about the development of the campus would be incomplete without a brief word about the loss of historic buildings over time. As college campuses grow there seems to be a natural attrition as some buildings become obsolete (and cannot be adapted for alternative uses) or as building conditions become such that the structures are no longer safe and are removed. Such is the case at UND where, as the campus plans were implemented over the years, some buildings were demolished or moved to make way for different buildings in their place.

The following is a partial list of buildings and structures lost on the UND campus over the years:

- Old Main (built 1884, demolished 1924/1963)
- Davis Hall (built 1887, demolished 1965)
- Macnie Hall (built 1893, demolished 1967)
- Budge Hall (built 1899, demolished 1981)
- Science Hall [old] (built 1902, demolished 1999)
- Woodworth Hall (built 1910, burned 1949)
- Arts Annex (built 1924, demolished 1929)
- Oxford House Garage (built 1922; demolished 1960s)
- University Station (built 1902, demolished 1989)

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CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES

The resources in the district have been evaluated and divided into two categories: Contributing and Non-Contributing. To be classified as contributing, a resource must have been constructed during the period of significance and retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic appearance and significance. Resources that were either built after the end of the period of significance or those that were built during the period of significance but have been altered to the point of compromising historic integrity have been classified as non-contributing. For those buildings with substantial additions outside the period of significance, the determination regarding classification was based on whether the primary façade retains sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.

Of the 86 total resources in the district, 56 (65%) are considered Contributing and 30 (35%) are considered Non-Contributing.

INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

The following is a list of the resources located within the district boundaries. The numbers correspond to the map. The resources are divided by resource type and by classification (contributing or non-contributing). They are listed alphabetically by their historic names (if the current name differs, it is listed in parentheses; other names are noted where applicable). Dates of construction and architectural styles are listed for the buildings. The names of architects/designers/builders are included where they are known. A list of resources showing dates of construction can be found in the appendices.

Detailed descriptive information about each building's construction and subsequent alterations was gathered during an Intensive Level Survey in 2001. Results of this survey are on file with the City of Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission and the State Historical Society of North Dakota (State Historic Preservation Office) in Bismarck. In addition, specific information about university buildings and structures is on file at the University's Facilities Services office.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: BUILDINGS

1. Alpha Chi Omega House #1 (now Sigma Phi Epsilon)

Address: 2520 University Ave.

Other Names: Tau Kappa Epsilon House (c.1940s-1980s)

Date of Construction: 1929

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

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2. Alpha Chi Omega House #2

Address: 505 Cambridge St.

Date of Construction: 1947/1970s

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

3. Alpha Phi House

Address: 2626 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1928

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

4. Armory

Other Names: Drill Hall; Men's Gymnasium; ROTC Hall

Date of Construction: 1919/1924

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

Architect: Frederick W. Keith, Bismarck

5. Bek Hall

Date of Construction: 1957

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: DeRemer, Harrie & Kennedy

Named for: William G. Bek, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts

6. Beta Theta Pi House

Address: 2600 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1925

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

7. Burtness Theatre

Date of Construction: 1963

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: Olger B. Burtness, an alum who served in the ND State Legislature (1919-1920), the US House of Representatives (1921-1933), as a state district judge (1950-1960); helped found the Alumni Association

8. Carnegie Library (Carnegie Building)

Other Names: The Commons, Home Economics Building

Date of Construction: 1908

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

Architect: Patton & Miller, Chicago

Named for: Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist who donated library building funds throughout the country

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9. Chemistry Building (Gillette Hall)

Other Names: Biology Building (1962-1980)

Date of Construction: 1918

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Frederick W. Keith, Bismarck

Named for: John M. Gillette, Sociology professor

10. Chester Fritz Library

Date of Construction: 1961/1982

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks (original); Architects & Engineers, PC, Grand Forks (1980s addition)

Named for: Chester Fritz, one of UND's largest benefactors, international banker

11. Corwin-Larimore Hall

Other Names: Wesley College

Date of Construction: 1908-1910

Architectural Style: Beaux Arts Classical

12. Delta Delta Delta House (Alpha Omega Newman House)

Address: 2620 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1925

Architectural Style: Eclectic

13. Delta Gamma House

Address: 2630 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1926

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

Architect: Joseph Bell DeRemer

14. Education Building

Date of Construction: 1954/1979

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

15. Fulton Hall

Date of Construction: 1956

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: Ella L. Fulton, the first Dean of Women

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16. Gamma Phi Beta

Address: 3300 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1930

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

17. Gymnasium (North Dakota Museum of Art)

Other Names: Women's Gym; West Gym

Date of Construction: 1907

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

Architect: Joseph Bell DeRemer, Grand Forks

18. Gymnasium/Fieldhouse (Hyslop Center)

Date of Construction: 1951, 1954, 1982

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Myron Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: W. Kenneth Hyslop, 1906 graduate in mining engineering; successful business executive and major donor to the University

19. Hancock Hall

Date of Construction: 1952

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Samuel Teel DeRemer, Grand Forks

Named for: John M. Hancock, an alumnus and successful industrial banker and adviser to U.S. presidents

20. Harrington Hall

Date of Construction: 1952

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: Louis Harrington, Dean of the School of Engineering

21. Johnstone Hall

Date of Construction: 1952

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: M. Beatrice Johnstone, UND graduate in 1891, served as Superintendent of Grand Forks County Schools (1912-1925), Director of UND's Correspondence Department (1925-1932), and Director of UND's Extension Division (1932-1955)

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22. Kappa Alpha Theta House

Address: 2500 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1923/c.1962

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

23. Lambda Chi Alpha House

Address: 515 Harvard St.

Date of Construction: 1965

Architectural Style: Modern

24. Law School/Thormodsgard Library

Date of Construction: 1922/1973

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic/Modern

Architect: Frederick W. Keith (1922)/Foss Engelstad Foss (1973)

Named for: the library was named for Olaf Thormodsgard, Law professor

25. Leonard Hall

Date of Construction: 1964

Architectural Style: Modern with Collegiate Gothic elements

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: Arthur Gray Leonard, Chair of the Department of Geology (1903-1932)

26. Medical Science Building (O'Kelly/Ireland Hall)

Date of Construction: 1947, 1952; 1957, 1962

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Theodore Wells; Wells Denbrook,

Named for: Dr. Bernard O'Kelly, Dean Emeritus of the College of Arts & Sciences

27. Memorial Stadium

Date of Construction: 1927

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wheeler & McEnary, Minneapolis, and Theodore Wells, Grand Forks

28. Memorial Union

Other Names: University Center (1964-1978)

Date of Construction: 1951, 1964, 1982

Architectural Style: Modern with Collegiate Gothic elements

Architect: Grosz & Anderson (1951); Wells Denbrook (1964)

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29. Merrifield Hall

Date of Construction: 1929

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Joseph Bell DeRemer

Named for: Webster Merrifield, fourth president of the University (1891-1909)

30. Pi Beta Phi House

Address: 409 Cambridge St.

Date of Construction: 1928

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

31. Power House (Chandler Hall)

Other Names: Mechanical Engineering Hall

Date of Construction: 1899/1903/1939

Architectural Style: Italianate (Early Brick Commercial)

Architect: unknown

Named for: Elwyn Chandler, professor of mathematics (1899-1910), appointed first professor of Civil Engineering in 1910, dean of the College of Engineering (1927-1932)

32. President's House (J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center)

Other Names: Oxford House (listed by this name on the National Register)

Date of Construction: 1903

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

Architect: Joseph Bell DeRemer, Grand Forks

33. Robertson-Sayre Hall

Other Names: Wesley College

Date of Construction: Sayre (1908); Robertson (1930)

Architectural Style: Beaux Arts Classical

Named for: Edward P. Robertson, early President of Wesley College (no information found about Sayre)

34. School of Mines (Babcock Hall)

Date of Construction: 1908, 1909, 1911

Architectural Style: Jacobethan

Architect: Joseph Bell DeRemer, Grand Forks

Named for: Earle J. Babcock; long-time faculty, Director of the School of Mines, state geologist, and the University's first postmaster

35. Sigma Alpha Epsilon House

Address: 306 Hamline St.

Date of Construction: 1920

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

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36. Sigma Chi House #1

Address: 2912 University Ave.

Other Names: Sigma Nu House (1918-1926); Chi Omega House (1926-1941)

Date of Construction: 1911

Architectural Style: Neo-Classical

37. Sigma Chi House #2

Address: 2820 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1921

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

38. Sigma Nu House

Address: 2808 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1926

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

Architect: Joseph Bell DeRemer

39. Smith Hall

Date of Construction: 1963

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: Cora Smith, a member of the first graduating class in 1889; graduated from Boston University Medical School in 1892 and was the first woman to take and pass the ND Medical examination; she practiced medicine in Grand Forks from 1892 to 1896

40. Squires Hall

Date of Construction: 1963

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: Vernon P. Squires, English Department faculty (1897-1914); Dean, College of Liberal Arts (1914-1930)

41. Theta Chi House (Pi Kappa Phi)

Address: 407 Cambridge St.

Date of Construction: 1954

Architectural Style: Modern

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42. Twamley Hall

Date of Construction: 1961

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Grosz & Anderson, Grand Forks

Named for: James Twamley, helped bring the University to Grand Forks and served on the Board of Regents for the first ten years

43. University Commons (Montgomery Hall)

Other Names: Library (1928)

Date of Construction: 1911

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

Architect: Joseph Bell DeRemer, Grand Forks

Named for: Renamed Montgomery Hall in 1965, in honor of Henry Montgomery, UND's first faculty member

44. Varsity Bachelor Club House (Gustafson Hall)

Other Names: Phi Delta Theta House (1913);

Date of Construction: 1908

Architectural Style: Tudor Revival

Architect: Joseph Bell DeRemer, Grand Forks

Named for: Ben G. Gustafson, played a key role in expanding UND through outreach programs

45. Walsh Hall

Date of Construction: 1959

Architectural Style: Collegiate Gothic

Architect: Wells Denbrook, Grand Forks

Named for: George H. Walsh, a prominent member of the Dakota Territory Legislature who helped found the University of North Dakota and the founder of Grand Forks first city newspaper

46. 305 Hamline (Women's Center)

Other Names: Chi Omega House (1923-1926); Sigma Kappa House (1926-1935)

Date of Construction: 1908

Architectural Style: Craftsman

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: STRUCTURES

47. Fox Memorial Bridge

Date of Construction: 1965

Designer/Builder: Mark Foss/Swingen Construction

Named for: Mrs. Alice Fox, a gift from Mr. Ernest Fox (her husband)

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48. Water tower

Date of Construction: 1957

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: OBJECTS

49. Concrete Bench

Date of Construction: 1909 (a gift from the class of 1909)

50. Old Main Memorial Sphere

Date of Construction: 1963

Artist: Stanley O. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Art, UND

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: SITES

51. Bek/Hancock/Squires/Walsh Courtyard

Date of Construction: 1957

52. Central Court

Other Names: The Mall, the Central Quadrangle

Date of Construction: c.1910

53. East Quadrangle

Date of Construction: 1920s/1950s

54. English Coulee

Date of Construction: Natural landscape feature predating the campus

55. Johnstone/Fulton/Smith Courtyard

Date of Construction: 1956

56. Smith Lawn (west of Smith Hall)

Date of Construction: 1963

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: BUILDINGS

57. Abbott Hall

Date of construction: 1961/1990s

*although original portion was constructed during the period of significance, the additions on the top of the building are large and incompatible and have compromised the building's integrity

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58. Christus Rex Lutheran Center

Date of Construction: 1956

*although the original portion was constructed during the period of significance, additions and alterations have compromised its integrity

59. Delta Tau Delta House

Address: 2700 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 1978

60. Delta Zeta House

Address: 2724 University Ave.

Other Names: University Conference Center

Date of Construction: 1927/1964

*the building has been substantially altered and its integrity compromised

61. Gamble Hall

Date of Construction: 1968

62. Kappa Sigma House

Address: 2510 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 2000

63. Medical Center Rehabilitation Hospital (McCannel Hall)

Date of construction: 1957, 1962, 1990s

*although original portion and the first addition were constructed during the period of significance, the 1990s additions are located on the front of the building and have compromised its integrity

64. Northern Plains Center for Behavior Research

Date of Construction: 2007

65. Nursing School Building

Date of Construction: 1976

66. Pi Kappa Alpha House

Address: 2622 University Ave.

Date of Construction: 2006

67. Starcher Hall

Date of Construction: 1980

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68. Swanson Hall

Date of Construction: 1985

69. United Campus Ministries (Strinden Center)

Date of Construction: 1987

70. Upson I /Upson II

Date of Construction: 1971/1972

71. Valley Dairy Building

Other Names: Conflict Resolution Center

Date of Construction: 1927

*building has been substantially altered and its integrity is compromised

72. Witmer Hall

Date of Construction: 1968

73. 2908 University Avenue (International Student Center)

Other Names: C.C. Schmidt House; Alpha Phi House (1920-1927); Phi Alpha Epsilon House (1927-1940)

Date of Construction: 1914

*house has been substantially altered with additions and its integrity has been compromised

74. 317 Cambridge (Center for Community Engagement)

Date of Construction: c.1925; Acquired by UND: 1981

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

75. 321 Cambridge

Date of Construction: c.1925

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

*building is privately-owned and has no direct historical connection with the University

76. 2610 University Avenue

Date of Construction: c.1925

Architectural Style: Plain Residential

*building is privately-owned and has no direct historical connection with the University

77. 2800 University Avenue (Era Bell Thompson Multicultural Center)

Other Names: Black Student Union

Date of Construction: 1914; Acquired by UND: 1977

Architectural Style: Eclectic

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78. 3106 5th Avenue North

Date of Construction: 1959; Acquired by UND: 1992

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: STRUCTURES

79. Parking Garage

Date of Construction: 2007

80. Skybridge

Date of Construction: 1997

81. Squires Walk Bridge

Date of Construction: 1979

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES: OBJECTS

82. Armillary Sphere

Date of Construction: 1966

Artist: A. Turler and Co.

83. Camp Depression Sculpture

Date of Construction: 1996

Artist: Curtis Flexhaug

84. Smith Hall Sculpture

Date of Construction: 1971

Artist: Stanley O. Johnson

85. Soaring Eagle Sculpture & Gardens

Date of Construction: 2004

Artist: Bennett Brien

86. Quad Clock

Date of Construction: ca. 2005

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing).

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Education
- Architecture
- Landscape Architecture
-
-
-

Period of Significance

1883-1965

Significant Dates

1883, 1922, 1949, 1958

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

J.B. DeRemer, Wells & Denbrook, and others
Morell & Nichols, Landscape Architects

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B removed from its original location
- C a birthplace or grave
- D a cemetery
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance Within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing the form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

The University of North Dakota Historic District, located in Grand Forks, North Dakota, is a well-preserved example of campus development in North Dakota between 1883 and 1965. It is distinguished from other campuses in North Dakota as the first public territorial institution in the northern half of Dakota Territory, as the state's first university, and for its architecture and campus planning.

The district includes a total of 86 resources. In addition to the buildings constructed by the University, the district includes a number of privately-owned fraternity and sorority houses, located adjacent to the campus proper. These houses represent the early and continued importance of the Greek letter societies at UND in providing living accommodations for students historically, as well as the time-honored tradition of providing social, service and scholastic opportunities. Of the 86 resources, 56 are considered contributing.

The district is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion A for its association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history in the area of education. As North Dakota's earliest and largest institution of higher education, the University of North Dakota not only has educated many of the state's residents, but has been important to the state and nation through various contributions of faculty and students throughout its history.

The district is also being nominated under Criterion C. The campus and fraternity/sorority buildings in the district include excellent examples of several architectural "high" styles popular during the period of significance including Italianate, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival (and a variant called Jacobethan), Beaux Arts Classical, Neoclassical Revival, and Modern. The predominant architectural style on the campus (proper), however, is the Collegiate Gothic style, which was used almost exclusively between about 1918 and 1965. The use of this style creates a cohesiveness and uniformity that sets the campus apart from others in the state. In addition to its architecture, the historic district is significant as an example of campus planning by Morell & Nichols, noted landscape architects from Minneapolis. The campus itself retains the layouts and spatial arrangements set forth in a series of campus plans that span nearly 40 years of campus development and the district retains the spatial arrangements of locating fraternities and sororities adjacent to the campus itself.

The period of significance is 1883 (the year the University opened) to 1965 (which corresponds with the implementation of a new campus plan that was developed in 1964, the shift in construction primarily to the west side of the English Coulee, and the shift from the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture to Modern architecture). Although the ending date of the period of significance is less than 50 years old, the district meets the Criteria Consideration for this exception. The level of significance is statewide.

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HISTORY AND CONTEXT

Early Grand Forks History and the Founding of the University of North Dakota

Grand Forks, named for the geographic location where the Red Lake River meets the Red River of the North, began as a fur trading post in the late 18th century. By 1808, Alexander Henry, Jr. had built a permanent post at "Les Grandes Fourches." In 1811, Hudson's Bay Company began operating in the area and in the 1820s, John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company was also in the area. By the middle of the century, Les Grandes Fourches was a stopping-off place for the Red River Oxcart trains carrying goods and supplies between Fort Garry and Fort Abercrombie. On June 15, 1870 the government established a post office at Les Grandes Fourches and the name was changed to Grand Forks.¹

The great Dakota Boom began in 1878, the year that Grand Forks was incorporated as a village. The fertile land of the Red River Valley was ideal for wheat growing. The ability to easily transport wheat to the mills in Minneapolis was made possible in the early 1880s with the arrival of the railroads. Grand Forks quickly became an agricultural trade center and on February 22, 1881, it was incorporated as a city.² By 1883, immigrants were arriving by the hundreds. The population of North Dakota rose from almost 37,000 in 1880 to more than 75,000 in 1883 and more than 150,000 by 1885. The town of Grand Forks had grown to about 3000 persons by 1883 and by 1890, the population had increased to almost 5000.³

In February 1883, Dakota Territory Governor Ordway signed into law a measure authorizing the establishment of a university at Grand Forks. He authorized a \$30,000 bond issue for construction of a building, provided that the city would donate a ten-acre site and \$10,000 for an observatory (which was never completed). The conditions were met, and soon a Board of Regents had been appointed and the ground broken for the building.⁴

The act that established the University specifically designated the institution as the University of North Dakota (in anticipation of separate statehood for North Dakota and South Dakota which occurred in 1889). It provided that the University be coeducational and free to all residents for one year. The act was written broadly enough to have allowed for the University to be designated the state's land-grant

¹ D. Jerome Tweton, Grand Forks: A Pictorial History, 2nd ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 2005), 10.

² Tweton, 12, 24.

³ Louis G. Geiger, University of the Northern Plains: A History of the University of North Dakota 1883-1958 (Grand Forks: The University of North Dakota Press, 1958), 8-9.

⁴ Geiger, 4.

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institution, which would have resulted in expansion into an agricultural college had there not been pressure to place additional colleges at other locales in the state.⁵

The site selected for the University was on a 20-acre parcel of land, donated by William Budge, a local businessman who owned substantial land in and around Grand Forks. Budge became an ardent supporter of the University, served on the Board of Trustees from 1891 to 1907, and used his political connections (including a term in the state legislature) to further the University's causes.

The site for the new university was located about one-and-a-half miles west of town, on a flat, treeless piece of prairie fronting a bend in the English Coulee. The land had at one time been owned by the Hudson's Bay Company and was a trading spot for the Company and the Indians. The plans for the main university building were eventually decided upon and contracts were let in August 1883. The low bid was made by P.B. Broughton of Minto; the subcontractor and actual builder was John L. Bjorquist. Bricks for the construction were provided by Broughton from his kilns. The cornerstone was laid in October.⁶

The University's Early Years

Classes began in the fall of 1884. The campus consisted of two buildings – the University Building (later called Main Building, Merrifield, and then Old Main; demolished 1963) and Budge's shanty, which had been converted to a bunkhouse and later used as a barn. Henry Montgomery was hired as the first faculty member; he was joined by William Blackburn and Webster Merrifield and amongst them, they taught all of the offered classes. Blackburn was appointed president, serving only from 1884-1885. There were 79 students enrolled in the first class, although only 24 of them remained by June the following year.⁷

Academically, the original charter for the University provided for the creation of a College of Arts, College of Science, Normal College, School of Mines, a Military Department, and allowed for the development of professional and other colleges. When the University opened in 1884, it had "one program leading to a Bachelor of Arts, another to the Bachelor of Science, and a three-year normal course with a fourth year contemplated, leading to a certificate to teach in the rural and elementary schools of Dakota."⁸

⁵ Geiger, 21-23.

⁶ Geiger, 26-27.

⁷ Geiger, 26, 30-35.

⁸ Geiger, 41.

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The University had three presidents within the first seven years. Following Blackburn was Henry Montgomery (as Acting President from 1885 to 1887) and Homer Sprague (1887-1891). During these years, the University's enrollment grew to nearly 160 and in 1887, Davis Hall, a dormitory for women, was built (it was demolished in 1965). The first real stability, however, came with the appointment of Webster Merrifield as president in 1891, an office he held for eighteen years.

The 1890s was a challenging decade for Merrifield. During his tenure, he led the University through tragedies and triumphs, including the University's first building boom and the establishment of solid academic programs. Perhaps one of the greatest challenges was the financial crisis brought to bear by the national Panic of 1893. The University faced serious budget cuts and was threatened with closure, saved only by the efforts and contributions of supporters and by faculty giving up 25% of their salaries. Despite the financial uncertainties that continued through the decade, Merrifield managed to move the University forward. He added no less than six permanent faculty and developed strong ties with the public school system (Merrifield was called the "father of the state high school system"⁹) which had far-reaching importance to both the University and North Dakota's public schools. The University began offering, in 1894, a Master of Arts degree, the first graduate degree at the University. In 1897, the School of Mines was officially opened (although it had been theoretically created in 1890). Earle J. Babcock, who had come to the University as a chemistry professor in 1889, was appointed its director after his pioneering work on North Dakota's coals and clays helped provide an argument for economic diversification for the state following the collapse of agricultural prices in 1893; in 1895 he had been appointed the first State Geologist.¹⁰

By the end of the 1890s, under Merrifield's leadership, the University had moved from a liberal arts college and preparatory school to a true university. The campus had begun to expand and by 1900 the campus consisted of five buildings – Main Building (so-called after the construction of others), Davis Hall, "The Cottage" (built in 1893 and renamed Macnie in 1906; demolished 1967), Budge Hall (built 1899; demolished 1981), and the Power House (built in 1899, later used as the Mechanical Engineering Building; currently named Chandler Hall). Between 1891 and 1898, the University awarded 68 degrees and among the students who attended the university in 1898 were "several future congressmen, two governors, two United States Senators, two state supreme court justices, and a high proportion of public school teachers and professional men, particularly physicians and lawyers."¹¹

Building continued after the turn of the century. In 1902, the "University Station" depot, a small shelter erected in 1888, was replaced with a permanent depot where students and faculty could ride the passenger trains back and forth to town and points beyond (University Station was actually

⁹ Geiger, 114.

¹⁰ Geiger, 115.

¹¹ Geiger, 134.

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considered “off-campus” and as such, was a favorite spot where students could go to smoke, as smoking was not allowed on campus; it was demolished 1989). Also in 1902, the Science Hall, the second classroom building on campus, was started; it was finished in 1903 (and demolished in 1999). In 1903, a blacksmith shop was added to the Power Plant and President Merrifield loaned the state the money to build the President’s House (now known as the J. Lloyd Stone Alumni Center; listed on the National Register as the Oxford House in 1973). It was the first home in Grand Forks designed with electrical wiring.

Merrifield organized a company responsible for establishing a trolley line between the campus and the city; service began in October 1904 and continued into the 1930s. In 1905, Merrifield led negotiations to transfer Wesley College from Wahpeton to Grand Forks and in 1906, he personally persuaded Andrew Carnegie to fund the University’s first library, a testament to Merrifield’s leadership. The building boom under Merrifield continued with the construction of the Gymnasium (built in 1907; now called the ND Museum of Art) and the School of Mines building (built in 1908; renamed Babcock Hall).

Construction of the School of Mines building, with its lignite laboratory, signaled a commitment to the University’s involvement in research. Babcock’s research, as well as that of his associate Arthur G. Leonard, identified significant deposits of North Dakota lignite – a coal that could be used to generate electricity and natural gas. Leonard came to the University in 1903 (and remained on faculty until his death in 1932) and is considered the “real father of geological study in North Dakota.” During his tenure he worked to systematically map the state’s natural resources and produced a “priceless body of information” on North Dakota’s lignites, clays and cement rock.¹²

In addition to Babcock’s extensive research about the state’s lignite deposits and mining capabilities, he researched North Dakota’s clay deposits. In 1910 he established a Ceramics Department in the School of Mines and hired Margaret Kelly Cable to head the department. She served as the department head for 39 years (1910-1949), during which time she researched the use of North Dakota clays for industrial uses such as drain and sewer tiles, insulators, and brick. It is her decorative “art pottery,” however, for which she received her greatest national recognition, having her work shown at the 1915 San Francisco Panama Pacific Exposition and the 1933 Chicago World’s Fair. In addition to research, she taught ceramics courses and developed a seal that was used to identify work produced at the University.¹³ Today, pieces of art pottery bearing the “University of North Dakota School of Mines” seal are highly collectible.

¹² Geiger, 156.

¹³ UND Clay Collection web page, www.pottery.und.edu (accessed 7/22/2008).

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Wesley College successfully relocated to Grand Forks and in 1908 constructed three buildings – Sayre, Corwin and Larimore Halls. Wesley College began in 1891 as a Methodist institution known as the Red River Valley University. Merrifield's efforts to have Wesley College move to Grand Forks resulted in an unusual affiliation between a public and a faith-based institution where students from each institution could take classes at the other. This affiliation served to provide a wider offering of classes for both schools, allowed for an opportunity for Wesley College to better serve the large Methodist population in the northeastern part of the state, and broadened donor support for UND through the elimination of Wesley as a rival. Wesley Woods, an area directly north of Wesley College, provided a wooded park-like area for students to stroll.

The first fraternity, the Varsity Bachelor Club (which became Phi Delta Theta in 1913), was organized in 1902. In 1908 they built a house (now called Gustafson Hall) on the east bank of the English Coulee south of the campus buildings (during the flu epidemic of 1918, the house was used as a hospital when the epidemic sickened thousands in Grand Forks, including hundreds of students). A second fraternity, the Banded Brothers of Bungaloo, was formed in 1906 and was granted a charter from Sigma Chi in 1909. The first sorority, Kappa Alpha Theta (Alpha Delta), appeared in 1906. The creation of these fraternities and sorority signaled the beginning of what would become a strong Greek system at the University of North Dakota.¹⁴

Construction of three more campus buildings started in the summer of 1909 - the Steam Generating Plant, the Teacher's College (later called the Education Building then renamed Woodworth; the building burned in 1949), and the University Commons (completed in 1911, later used as the Library; now called Montgomery Hall).

By the end of Merrifield's presidency, the campus had grown to 120 acres (of essentially equal parts on the east and west sides of the Coulee, including 20 acres Merrifield purchased from Budge for \$4,000 in 1906, which he then deeded to the University and on which the Carnegie Library and School of Mines Building were built¹⁵). What had begun as a small liberal arts college had been transformed into a university with several professional schools. Under Merrifield's leadership, the School of Law was established in 1899, the School of Mines in 1897, the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in 1901, the Normal College in 1901 (later called the Teachers College and renamed the School of Education in 1912), and the School of Medicine in 1905.

A faculty of Ph.D.s had been hired during Merrifield's tenure, several of whom made significant contributions to the University and the state of North Dakota, and who developed national reputations. Among them were Arthur Leonard, professor of Geology often referred to as "the real father of geological study in North Dakota"¹⁶ and John Morris Gillette, the University's first professional trained sociologist. Gillette is credited with developing "Rural Sociology" as an academic discipline for which

¹⁴ Geiger, 259.

¹⁵ Geiger, 146.

¹⁶ Geiger, 156.

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he received a national reputation after the publication of his textbook *Rural Sociology* in 1913;¹⁷ he also served as the president of the American Sociological Society in the 1920s¹⁸. Orin G. Libby was UND's first professional historian; he made the State Historical Society's library and museum in Bismarck a "great repository"¹⁹ and served as the editor of the Society's publication, the *Collections*, for forty years.²⁰ James Boyle was a professional economist who persuaded James J. Hill to donate \$4,000 to the University's library for the purchase of books on transportation.²¹ Elwyn Chandler, who had a reputation as a brilliant mathematician, taught not only mathematics but became the first professor of civil engineering at the University and later served as the Dean of the College of Engineering from 1927 to 1932.²² Albert Hoyt Taylor was a professor of physics who established an experimental radio station for his work with wireless telegraphy and wave propagation while at UND. This work earned him a national reputation and eventually led to his development of radar after he left UND in 1917.²³

After Merrifield's retirement, Frank McVey became the fifth president of the University in June 1909 (officially inaugurated in September 1910), a position he held until 1917. Although only two buildings were completed under his tenure (both had been started under President Merrifield) – the University Commons and the Education Building – McVey continued Merrifield's work in the University's growth and professional development. He reorganized and reformed most of the colleges and departments, formalized and expanded graduate training, established off-campus research facilities, increased faculty salaries and emphasized faculty excellence. While he was president, the faculty published twenty books and, by 1915, 23 of the 82 faculty held doctorate degrees.

It was also during McVey's presidency that the Greek letter societies flourished. They served several purposes for students, including social, academic and leadership opportunities and their importance increased over the next several decades. There were five fraternities and five sororities on the campus by 1917. Five of them had national charters (Sigma Chi, Phi Delta Theta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Phi, and Delta Gamma) and nine had chapter houses.²⁴ The Sigma Chi House (#1),

¹⁷ Geiger, 211.

¹⁸ Geiger, 316.

¹⁹ Robinson, 310-312.

²⁰ Geiger, 168.

²¹ Geiger, 168-169.

²² Geiger, 171.

²³ Geiger, 209.

²⁴ Geiger, 260.

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located at 2912 University Avenue, is the only house from that time period remaining (it was later used by Sigma Nu, from 1918 to 1926, and by Chi Omega from 1926 to 1941).

The University's Middle Years

By World War I, the University was well-established. From 1918 to 1933, Thomas Kane served as the president, a period "marked by much expansion but little innovation or bold experimentation, in fact, by remarkably few deliberate changes in the general form or orientation of the University."²⁵

At the beginning of his term, military training at the University gained permanent status when the national Student Army Training Corps (SATC) was instituted and when federal authorities funded the construction of the Armory in 1918. The war ended before the building was complete, however, so the University finished it as men's gymnasium, an auditorium, and the home of the Reserved Officers Training Corps (ROTC). Also in 1918, the state legislature appropriated funds for the construction of a new Chemistry Building (now called Gillette Hall).



UND Campus c.1920s

²⁵ Geiger, 319.

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By 1920, there were more than 1000 students enrolled at the University. There were five enrolled in the Graduate Department, 490 in the College of Arts, 272 in the School of Education, 148 in the College of Engineering, 27 in the Law School, 37 in the School of Medicine, and another 94 students enrolled at the University High School.²⁶

In 1921, University Avenue was paved. In 1922, a campus plan was developed by Anthony Morell & Arthur Nichols, landscape architects from Minneapolis. It was the University's first real effort to plan for the continued development of the campus (see further information in the section called Campus Planning at the University of North Dakota). In 1923, the University purchased a commercial radio station and KFJM (now KUND) went on the air in October. The first regulation (open-air) hockey rink appeared on campus in 1925, the year that round-the-clock electric lights became available.

Three additional new buildings were built under Kane's presidency. They included the Law School (1922), the Memorial Stadium (1927), and the new liberal arts building, Merrifield Hall (1929). In 1928, the University Commons was remodeled for use as the Library and the Carnegie Library became the Commons. The final building of Wesley College, Robertson Hall (1929), was also constructed during this time period.

The 1920s were a period of prosperity for the Greek letter societies. Several were well-established on the campus by this time and a number of the fraternities and sororities built new houses for their chapters during the decade. All of the houses were located adjacent to the University, on the north side of University Avenue. Among the fraternity and sorority houses built during this time period were the houses for Sigma Alpha Epsilon (1920), Sigma Chi (#2)(1921), Kappa Alpha Theta (1923), Beta Theta Pi (1925), Delta Delta Delta (1925), Delta Gamma (1926), Delta Zeta (1927), Alpha Phi (1928), Pi Beta Phi (1928), Alpha Chi Omega (#1)(1929), and Gamma Phi Beta (1930). The houses provided much needed space for students, as no appropriations for student housing were made during Kane's presidency and the enrollments had grown beyond the University's capacity to house the students.

The Great Depression began to take its toll on the University in the early 1930s. State appropriations fell as the state's economy worsened. By 1933, the University's financial situation rivaled that of the mid-1890s. Faced with lack of faculty support, Kane submitted his resignation that year. Despite a presidency marked by political strife and lack of faculty support, Kane had moved the University to a new level of maturity. The ROTC department was added in 1919. Faculty positions were added to several departments and enrollments continued to climb. New departments appeared and for the first time, a number of existing departments "became large enough to permit specialization in teaching." The School of Commerce was established. The first Ph.D. and Ed.D. degrees were conferred; the first Ed.D. was earned by John C. West, Kane's successor, in June 1930.

²⁶ *The Quarterly Journal of the University of North Dakota*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (October 1920), 87.

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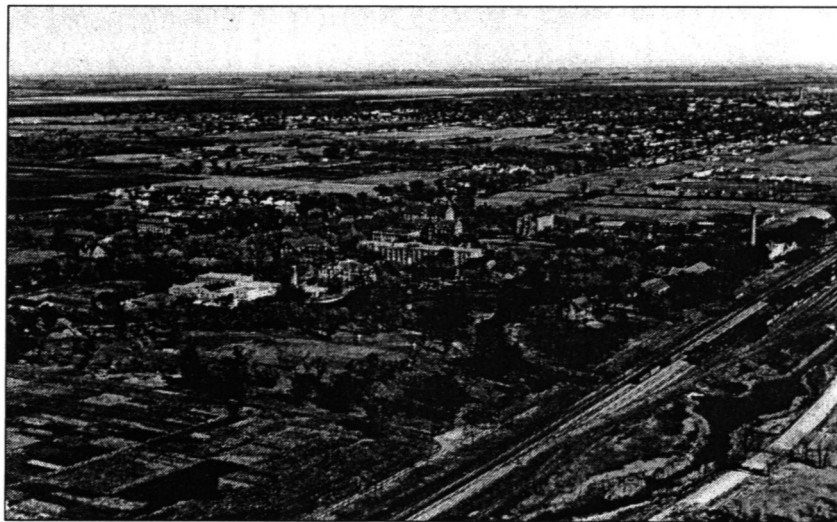
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After Kane's departure in 1933, John C. West served as the University's president until 1954. He inherited a faculty divided, a public impression of a University tied to the state's political conservatives, and, due to the Depression, a budget barely sufficient to manage the bare essentials of the University. He quickly adopted the role of "harmonizer" and worked to repair the University's woes and create a sense of popularity.²⁷

President West was able to secure federal assistance during the Depression and the University was able to construct the Winter Sports Building (built 1937; demolished), the KFJM transmitter house (1937; demolished 1968), and an addition to the Power House (Chandler Hall) in 1939. In 1940, construction began on East Hall as part of the National Youth Administration (NYA) program (building demolished in 1995). Faced with the difficult economic times, 40 male students established "Camp Depression" – a collection of old railway cabooses donated by the Great Northern Railroad, which they placed on the south side of the campus. The cabooses provided housing for these students which allowed them to continue their studies with little expense. The camp was dismantled in 1944 when the lignite gasification plan was erected on the site.²⁸



UND Campus, c.1930s

With World War II on the horizon, more than 450 students registered for the draft at the Armory on October 16, 1940 and the enrollments began to decline. The University, however, supported the war effort and in January 1941, the United States Office of Education opened an engineering defense

²⁷ Geiger, 380-381.

²⁸ James F. Vivian, "The Campus" in *A Century on the Northern Plains* (Grand Forks: The University of North Dakota Press, 1983), 144-145.

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training program on campus with the initial contingent of 159 trainees. This school enrolled a total of 971 trainees before it was discontinued in July 1943. War training programs began in 1942 and, between June and November of that year, the University provided classroom space, ground school instruction, and room and board for 900 Army Air Corps glider pilots. From July 1942 to August 1943, a civilian pilot training ground school, operated under the Civil Aeronautics Administration, was located at the University. Also in 1942 and 1943, the Signal Corps pre-science course in radio was offered at the University; 680 men took this course while it was offered.²⁹ To accommodate the more than 5000 military personnel that passed through during these years, 31 prefabricated units from an old CCC camp at Larimore were set up on campus and additional kitchens were set up to help meet the need of serving thousands of meals.³⁰

The University's Recent History

President West's tenure continued after the war. It was a period marked by the greatest building boom experienced by the University. Enrollments increased significantly as many veterans began to take advantage of their educational benefits. To accommodate the sudden growth, the University was forced to install various temporary buildings to house students, as well as to provide classrooms and offices. Thirty surplus house trailers were obtained from the Federal Housing Administration; they were placed in the area now occupied by the fieldhouse and referred to as Tennis Village. Ninety-eight wartime metal huts were placed west of the Coulee and referred to as Park Village (later Tin Town on West Green). Six temporary buildings were purchased from a Sioux Falls, SD military airfield; some of these formed the industrial technology center and were used until the completion of Starcher Hall in 1981.³¹

Between 1945 and 1954 there were eight major (and permanent) buildings constructed on campus. These included the Medical Science Building (now O'Kelly/Ireland; the original portion of O'Kelly built in 1947 with an addition in 1952); Memorial Union (center portion constructed in 1951 funded by public subscription to honor UND's 172 WWII dead); the Gymnasium/Fieldhouse (1951); Johnstone Hall and Hancock Hall (both 1952; the first dormitories in more than 40 years); Harrington Hall (1952); and a new Education Building (in 1954, with the first elevator on campus, to replace Woodworth Hall which had burned in 1949). The Bureau of Mines' lignite center was operational by the end of 1950.³²

²⁹ Geiger, 401.

³⁰ Vivian, 145.

³¹ Vivian, 147.

³² Vivian, 147-148.

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In 1949, President West secured the services of Morell & Nichols for a second time. They were charged with updating their 1922 campus plan, taking into account the projects to be built in the immediate future while trying to maintain the overall sense of their original campus plan (see section on Campus Planning at UND).

George Starcher succeeded West as the University's president in 1954. The post-war boom was in full-swing and showing little sign of slowing. The campus continued to grow as several new buildings were constructed and additions were attached to existing buildings. New buildings included a new house for President Starcher (1956, demolished 2007), Fulton Hall (1956), Bek Hall (1957), Ireland (1957; with an addition in 1962); Medical Center Rehabilitation Hospital (now called McCannel; 1957 with a 1962 addition); Walsh Hall (1959), Twamley Hall (1961), the Chester Fritz Library (1961), Abbott Hall (1961); Squires Hall (1963), Burtness Theatre (1963), Smith Hall (1963), and Leonard Hall (1964). Additions were added to the Gymnasium/Fieldhouse (1954) and the Memorial Union (1964) during Starcher's tenure. In addition to the permanent construction, the University continued to use temporary buildings such as the "Riverdale Units" which were brought to campus in 1959 from Riverdale, ND (which was developed as a construction "camp" in 1946 for workers building the Garrison Dam) to provide additional housing for married students.

In 1958, Morell & Nichols prepared their final campus plan. It consisted primarily of an update of the 1949 plan, including their vision for development on the west side of the English Coulee.

By 1960, enrollment at the University had increased 50 percent since 1954. As the University was busily building new buildings, this period also saw the beginning of the end of the original buildings. In 1963, what was left of the University's first building, Old Main, was finally razed (the upper two floors had been removed in 1924 when the building was condemned). In its place, the "eternal flame" grille sphere was erected in the fall of 1963. The University's second building, Davis Hall, was demolished in 1965.

Under Starcher's leadership, the campus grew immensely. Although the president's new residence and some student housing was located west of the Coulee in the mid-to late-1950s, that area did not become the focus of expansion until after 1964 when a new campus plan was developed by Harland Bartholomew Associates and its implementation began in 1965. Expansion northward, however, began in the 1950s with the construction of the Bek/Walsh/Hancock/Squires dormitories on the north side of University Avenue. With the location of several fraternities and sororities along University Avenue, it was logical that student housing would develop in that area.

In addition to the new dormitories constructed during this time, a small number of fraternities and sororities built new houses in this area. Those included within the historic district are the Theta Chi house (1954), Alpha Tau Omega house (1965; demolished 2007), and the Lambda Chi Alpha house (1965). The construction of these newer houses illustrates not only the transition in architectural styles during that period, but the continued strength of the Greek system at the University.

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In January 1965, the University continued its northward expansion with the purchase of the Wesley College buildings (the College closed in 1964). The University had enjoyed a close relationship with the College since it arrived in Grand Forks in 1908 and it seemed appropriate that its buildings become part of the campus expansion of the 1960s.

The campus has continued to expand and develop since the end of the period of historic significance. Only a few buildings, however, have been constructed within the historic district boundaries. These include Gamble Hall and Witmer Hall (both in 1968), Upson I/II (1971/1972), the Nursing School Building (1976), Starcher Hall (1980), Swanson Hall (1985), the Northern Plains Center for Behavioral Research (2007), and the Parking Garage (2007). Unfortunately the campus has lost additional historic buildings since 1965, including Macnie Hall in 1967, Budge Hall in 1981, and Science Hall in 1999.

Today the University has an enrollment of more than 12,500 students and 193 fields of study. It offers bachelor, masters, and doctorate, as well as professional degrees. It is one of only 47 institutions in the country to have accredited graduate schools in both law and medicine. The campus has expanded to nearly 550 acres and boasts 223 buildings.



UND Campus, c.1970

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The History of Campus Planning in America

Campus planning in America has a long and interesting history. American higher education reflects patterns and ideals derived from European precedents, but campuses of colleges and universities in this country have developed in distinctively American ways.

Education was important to the settlers of the English colonies in America. As early as 1636, only six years after the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, a decision was made to establish a college and locate it at Newtowne (which was renamed Cambridge shortly thereafter). John Harvard died in 1638 and left half of his estate and his entire library to the new school, which was named in his honor. Harvard was designed along the lines of the English collegiate system, where students would “eat, sleep, study, worship, and play together in a tight community.”³³ The first building at Harvard was a three-story, E-shaped building housing all of the college’s functions except the president’s quarters. This form represented experimentation architecturally as it did not follow any precedent of European colleges. The following stage of Harvard’s growth, however, represented a further distinction from English and other European colleges and was an innovation that set a pattern for American colleges that followed. Rather than link buildings together forming enclosed quadrangles, as the European precedent would have, Harvard’s builders chose to create a campus of separate buildings set in an open landscape. The physical layout was the result of conscious and long-range planning. Eventually, as more buildings were added, the layout resembled the English collegiate quadrangle, with concentrations of buildings around courtyards, but the buildings retained their separateness and the orientation was outward toward the public views rather than inward toward the courtyards.³⁴

By the time of the American Revolution, there were nine degree-granting colleges in the American colonies. In addition to Harvard, there were also the College of William and Mary (Virginia, 1693); Yale (Connecticut, 1701); the College of New Jersey (later named Princeton, 1746); King’s College (later named Columbia; New York, 1754); the College of Philadelphia (later named the University of Pennsylvania, 1755); the College of Rhode Island (later named Brown, 1765); Queen’s College (later named Rutgers; New Jersey, 1766); and Dartmouth College (New Hampshire, 1769). The location of colleges throughout the colonies established a pattern that characterized American higher education – separate colleges widely dispersed and responding to different local needs rather than several colleges centralized in one or two universities as in England.³⁵ Incidentally, it was at Princeton where

³³ Paul Venable Turner, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1984), 23.

³⁴ Turner, 25-27.

³⁵ Turner, 17.

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the term "campus" was first coined, probably around 1770, to describe the school's grounds. Prior to this, the terms "yard" or "grounds" was used to denote the land on which colleges' were built.³⁶

Following the American Revolution, the number of colleges in the United States grew steadily, more than doubling by 1790 to about 20, then more than doubling again to about 45 by the mid-1820s (counting only the schools that still survive). Not only were they located in the colonial states, but many were established in new regions being settled.³⁷ With the desire to create colleges that reflected the ambitious goals of the new American nation, the design of campuses and buildings increasingly was given over to architects who produced plans that were more sophisticated and unified in character than earlier designs.

Among these architects, professional and amateur, were Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Joseph-Jacques Ramee, and Thomas Jefferson. Although the overall designs created by each varied somewhat in layout, there were similarities among them. First, each was symmetrically laid out from a central focal point at one end, with an open courtyard or green in the center. Secondly, the primary functions of the college were located in the central buildings, with secondary functions in adjacent buildings. Tertiary functions were located in buildings and grounds beyond. Third, contrary to earlier American college design, the buildings were often connected by colonnaded walkways, which provided a more uniform appearance. And finally, the entire campus layout was planned even if only a building or two was to actually be constructed.³⁸

A competition for the design of Girard College in Philadelphia in 1832 launched the career of Thomas U. Walter as a new breed of architect specializing in the design of colleges. His (revised) design for Girard was implemented between 1833 and 1848. In 1848, he designed an imposing building for the University at Lewisburg (now Bucknell University) in Pennsylvania, which was one of the largest buildings in the United States when it was built in the 1850s. Other collegiate architects were William Tinsley, who designed colleges in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin, and G.P. Randall, who published a book of designs devoted in part to collegiate buildings.³⁹

It was, however, Alexander Jackson Davis, an unsuccessful entrant in the Girard competition, who emerged as the leading college architect and campus planner during the mid-1800s. His attention was focused first on creating standard plan types appropriate to specific kinds of institutions. For example, urban schools, being more restricted in their sites, required compact rectangular plans that fit city blocks, while rural schools, which usually included more expansive open space, allowed for

³⁶ Turner, 47.

³⁷ Turner, 53.

³⁸ Turner, 62-87.

³⁹ Turner, 124.

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plans that were more open. Davis's designs often reflected his personal preference for Gothic architecture, in particular a variation he referred to as "Collegiate Gothic." He also introduced the use of enclosed quadrangles on American campuses, although few were actually constructed as Americans continued to favor the patterns of open-campus planning. Among his designs were the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), New York University (New York City), Bristol College (Pennsylvania), Davidson College (North Carolina), and Virginia Military Institute (Virginia).⁴⁰ In 1849, Davis began a collaborative design effort with landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing to produce a design for the newly established New York Agricultural College. Although the design was never executed, the introduction of landscape architecture into the design process was a signal of a significant change to come in campus planning.⁴¹

In the mid-19th century, with the passage of the Land-Grant College Act in 1862, a new ideal in education and campus planning was born. The concept of a campus for the American "people's college" came from Frederick Law Olmsted, a nationally known and highly respected landscape architect who was involved in the design of at least twenty schools between the 1860s and the 1890s. His concepts for campus design worked well not only for the new land-grant institutions, but were quickly adopted for several kinds of university campuses.

Olmsted was born in Hartford in 1822. In his youth, he began to question the traditional collegiate system and sought alternatives to it. He attended Yale briefly but was disappointed with the restrictions and narrowness of classical education. In 1850, Olmsted traveled through England studying public urban parks in several cities, as well as experiments in higher education for the laboring classes. Among his friends was landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing, who published Olmsted's observations of England in his magazine *The Horticulturalist*. Having collaborated with A.J. Davis on the design of the New York Agricultural College, he had himself already published an article on agricultural education. Olmsted's interest in public parks and education shared common themes: "a democratic idealism and a commitment to the welfare of the working classes, but also a belief that American society had to be 'civilized' if democracy was to succeed."⁴²

In 1864 Olmsted was hired by the College of California to survey its new site and proposed a design for the campus. Although the college, which was soon named Berkeley, was a traditional private college (later transformed to a public university), Olmsted developed several ideas that he applied to the design of public colleges and universities as well. His design was based on the belief that a

⁴⁰ Turner, 124-125.

⁴¹ Turner, 131.

⁴² Turner, 140-141.

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college should be planned as a “domestically scaled suburban community, in a park-like setting [which] would instill in its students civilized and enlightened values.”⁴³

In 1866, Olmsted was commissioned to design the new Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts/Amherst). He advocated for an informal plan for the rural site outside Amherst, which included four relatively small buildings for academics and a series of small dormitories accommodating no more than 30 students each in a house-like setting as well as a “village common” to serve as the military drill grounds. His proposal was promptly rejected by the college trustees who wanted one large building with landscaped grounds. Olmsted’s report on his plan for the Massachusetts Agricultural College was published in *The Nation* and apparently attracted attention of other institutions. By the end of 1867, he had been asked to advise planning for the Maine Agricultural College (later the University of Maine/Orono), the National Deaf-Mute Institute in Washington (later Gallaudet College), the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, the Hampton Institute in Virginia, and Cornell University and had been offered the presidency of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (later Iowa State University).⁴⁴

Olmsted’s influence on the design and development of campuses was significant. Many campuses began as informal groups of buildings in park-like settings. Not only was the informal plan seen as a way to accommodate future needs of an institution whose character was not yet fully defined, but it was embraced as an appropriate expression of modest rural values. It provided a “tangible symbol for the new liberal and democratic ideals of education.”⁴⁵

From 1886 to 1888, Olmsted was involved in the planning of Stanford University in California. Established in the memory of Leland Stanford, Jr., who died in 1884, this university was funded by Leland Stanford, Sr., and his wife. Stanford (senior), one of the wealthiest men in America, was the president of the Central Pacific Railroad, an ex-governor of California, and a U.S. senator at the time. Charles A. Coolidge of Boston was chosen to design the buildings for the campus. At Stanford’s insistence, the campus was designed with monumental formality rather than Olmsted’s preference for the informal. The campus design foreshadowed the coming era of formalism, an approach to campus planning that gained wide favor after the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.⁴⁶

Stylistically, early campus architecture went through various periods of favor. The first styles, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, were formal – Georgian, Federal and Greek Revival – all with their classical elements. The Gothic Revival style appeared on campuses, first at colleges of

⁴³ Turner, 142.

⁴⁴ Turner, 145.

⁴⁵ Turner, 150.

⁴⁶ Thomas A. Gaines, *The Campus as a Work of Art* (New York: Praeger, 1991), 122-126..

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religious denominations, eventually at other colleges, around the mid-nineteenth century. By the 1880s, the Richardsonian Romanesque, Italianate, French Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles were in vogue. The 1893 exposition in Chicago, with its Beaux Arts formality, launched the "City Beautiful" movement, a trend that was not lost on college campuses. After the turn of the century, revival styles were popular, often in combination with the Beaux Arts concepts of campus design. Among the revival styles were the Colonial Revival, the Tudor Revival (and its variant known as Jacobethan), and the Late Gothic Revival (with its Collegiate Gothic variation).⁴⁷

Numerous articles appeared in American journals on the subject of college and university planning around the turn of the 20th century. These articles were the first substantial literature on the subject and the basis for college planning theory. The authors generally took a Beaux Arts approach to campus design, calling for architectural unity and monumentality. In addition to architectural unity, two premises were consistent in the literature: first, buildings should be arranged in a coherent layout, preferably along an elongated plan with a dominant axis, and second, that a large open space (still referred to as a quadrangle) was an essential part of the American campus tradition. Colleges and universities were becoming more complex and the main task facing planners was to create visual harmony and order from the various disparate components.⁴⁸

This approach, of course, was more suitable to designing new campuses than addressing development on existing campuses. The idea was to transform an existing campus so that it would conform as closely as possible to the Beaux Arts principles of symmetry, axiality, focal points, and geometric clarity. The Olmsted firm was among the first professionals specializing in this procedure at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Campus Planning at the University of North Dakota

The University of North Dakota began as many other institutions in the late 19th century – one building that served many functions located on an open piece of land near a town or city. Little thought went into campus planning during the initial years as most colleges and universities were focused on day-to-day survival as opposed to any long-range development.

When the University Building at the new University of North Dakota was started in 1883, the Board of Regents had no apparent plan for how the campus would develop physically. They had discussed the potential expansion with the construction of a dormitory, but no evidence has been found that they gave thought to the layout of the campus itself. When William Blackburn became the first president of the University, he had a vision of what the University should become and had a drawing rendered and

⁴⁷Gaines, 6-10.

⁴⁸Turner, 186-188.

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printed on his letterhead. The drawing depicted a series of large buildings interconnected and placed along an axis. The University Building, which opened for classes in 1884, was the only building in that drawing that was ever constructed.

As the campus grew and new buildings were added, it appears that they were simply built in proximity to one another on the east side of the English Coulee. Davis, Macnie and Budge were placed north of the Main Building; the Power Plant was situated to the west of this grouping. When Science Hall, the second classroom building on campus, was built in 1902 it was located at the north end of the earlier grouping. The President's House, constructed in 1903, was located at the north side of the campus just south of University Avenue. Apparently the landscape of the campus was still essentially bare, with little attention to the layout of roadways, walkways, and plantings.

In 1905, a landscape plan was developed for the University. C.B. Waldron, a botanist from the Agricultural College (now North Dakota State University) in Fargo, was retained to address the landscape issues and design. Based on his recommendations, the ground was leveled for the installation of lawns, willows were planted along the English Coulee, and gravel walkways and a winding drive were laid. The existing baseball and football fields, which were located between Macnie and Science Hall, were relocated and that area was also planted as lawn. Although this plan addressed the campus as it existed at that time, as opposed to planning the campus of the future, landscaping and grounds upkeep became a constant at the University and soon thereafter resulted in legislative appropriations as part of the campus budget. In 1909, a greenhouse was installed (for use by the botany department) and flowers and shrubs were grown for transplanting on campus.⁴⁹

In 1907, the Chicago firm of Patton & Miller was retained to design the new Carnegie Library on campus. They were also asked to develop the first long-range plan for the campus, including the layout of roadways and building placements. Their plan was based on the campus planning ideals of that time – incorporating the Beaux Arts principles of symmetry, axiality, focal points, and geometric clarity, while recognizing that the campus' development to that point did not necessarily fit that ideal. Their plan had the new Carnegie Library as the focal point at the end of a north-south central roadway that essentially split the campus. Buildings were to be constructed along both sides of this central axis. To the east and west of the central corridor lay large open spaces (quadrangles) around which winding drives would define the area. The existing buildings were located primarily along the west side of the western drive; additional buildings were to be built opposite them, on the east side of the eastern drive. University Avenue defined the north boundary of the campus and the Coulee defined the western boundary. The railroad was established on the southern edge of the campus. The central roadway and University Avenue were to be tree lined; the large open spaces were to be planted as lawns and would provide for a park-like atmosphere. Although this plan was never implemented, it signaled a shift in the University's approach to its campus – rather than a haphazard collection of buildings, future development would be more cohesive and intentional.

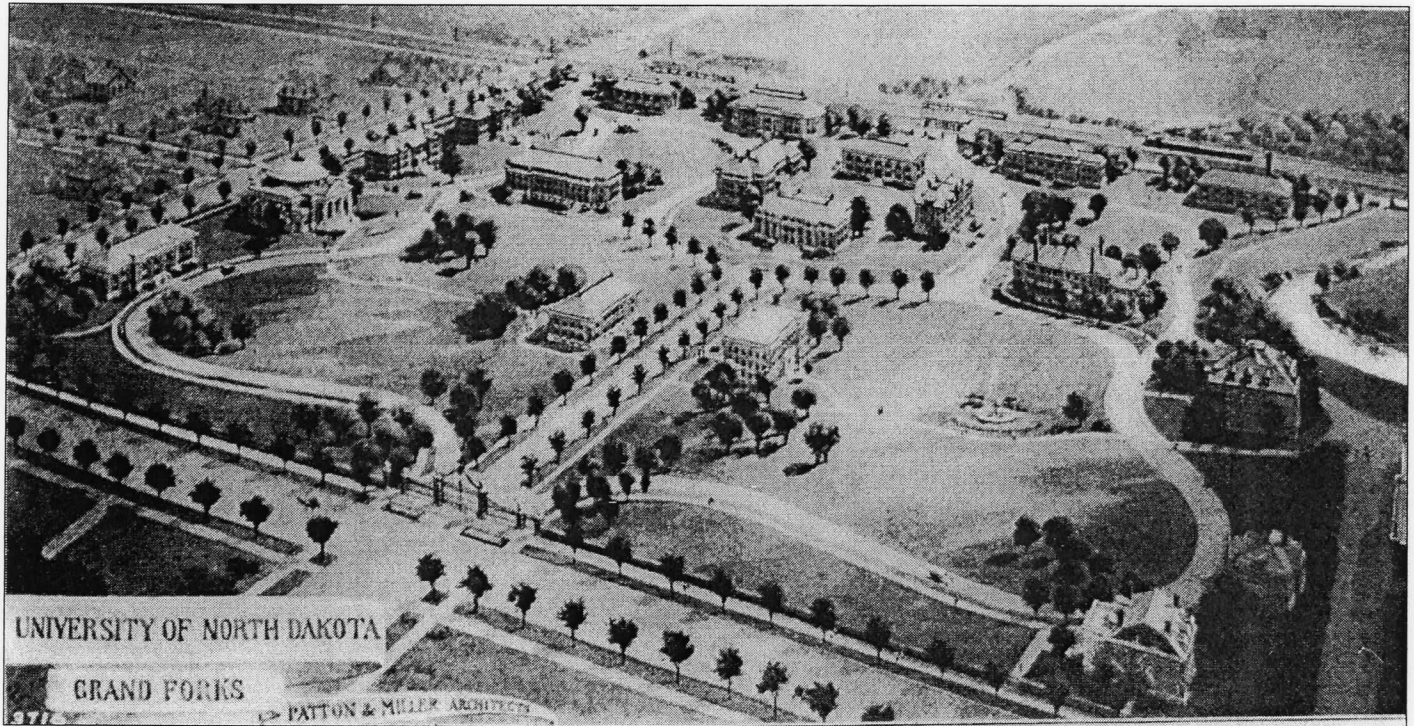
⁴⁹ Geiger, 147.

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1907 Campus Plan by Patton & Miller

In 1922, Anthony Morell and Arthur Nichols, landscape architects from Minneapolis, were hired by the University to create a master plan for future campus development. Morell & Nichols, Inc. had a lengthy list of accomplishments, including the design of several college and university campuses. In addition, they designed parks, residential subdivisions, private estates, country clubs, cemeteries, hospitals and sanatoriums, resort grounds, highways and parkways.

Anthony Urbanski Morell was born (in 1875) and educated in France. In about 1902, he emigrated to the U.S. and changed his surname from Urbanski to Morell (his mother's maiden name). He spent time working at the New York office of Charles Leavitt, Jr., where he met Arthur Nichols, another young landscape architect. Nichols was born (in 1880) in West Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1902 he became the first graduate of the landscape architecture program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after which he worked briefly in Schenectady, NY before joining the Leavitt firm.⁵⁰

In 1909, Nichols and Morell formed a partnership and, seeing new market opportunities, moved to Minneapolis. Their projects were clustered in Minnesota and the adjacent five-state region, although

⁵⁰ Charles A. Birnbaum and Robin Karson, eds., *Pioneers of American Landscape Design* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000), 253-257.

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the firm did work throughout the United States and Canada. The firm's project files (housed at the University of Minnesota's Northwest Architectural Archives) indicate they designed a number of state institutions in North Dakota (it is unclear at this time how many of the designs were actually implemented) including the Dickinson State campus, North Dakota State University, North Dakota School for the Deaf, the North Dakota Tuberculosis Sanatorium (in Dunseith), the North Dakota Institution for the Feeble-Minded (in Grafton), the North Dakota State Training School (in Mandan), the North Dakota State Teachers College (in Valley City), the North Dakota School of Science (in Wahpeton), and the State Capitol grounds (in Bismarck).⁵¹ In addition, the firm designed campuses for the University of Minnesota, the Washington State University, and Carlton College in Northfield, Minnesota. The underlying principal in the firm's campus designs, following the traditions of campus planning, was the "orderly, generous arrangement of space for human activity. They emphasized buildings sited in balance, framed with plantings, with open foregrounds and carefully planned circulation systems between them. Plans often utilized axial themes."⁵²

After Morell's death in 1924, the firm of Morell & Nichols continued, but only in name. Nichols went on to participate in other firms and partnerships until his retirement. The University of North Dakota's first Morell & Nichols plan in 1922 was designed by Anthony Morell and Arthur Nichols. The subsequent plans in 1949 and 1958 (see information on the following pages) were products of the firm following Morell's death and Nichols' departure, but clearly reflect the original design by Morell & Nichols and were developed to expand on the original ideals.

The original 1922 Morell & Nichols plan was adopted by the University and portions of it were implemented during the building boom in the 1920s. It, too, followed the trends in campus planning, which still focused on development around quadrangles to provide geometric clarity and symmetry, axially, and the use of focal points. In this plan, Morell & Nichols divided the campus into four areas. The first, on the western edge just east of the English Coulee, acknowledged the existence of the original campus development, including the winding drives and walkways. The second area, in the center of the campus, included the Central Court (in keeping with the quadrangle ideal) defined by a looped drive, with parallel legs that followed a north-south axis from University Avenue and curved around to meet south of the Carnegie Library (this drive is now called Centennial Drive). Buildings (existing and planned) were to line both sides of each leg of this drive, preserving the space behind the buildings on the inner part of the loop as open space. The third area was located east of the Central Court. It consisted of a large, square-shaped quadrangle (referred to as the east quad); buildings would be constructed around the perimeter and preserve a large open space in the center of the area. The final area was located at the east edge of the campus. It included the athletic fields and areas for the proposed stadium. University Avenue appears as a tree-lined boulevard; all of the

⁵¹ University of Minnesota's Northwest Architectural Archives, <http://special.lib.umn.edu/manuscripts/architect.htm> (accessed 3/15/2008).

⁵² Birnbaum, 254.

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Name of Property

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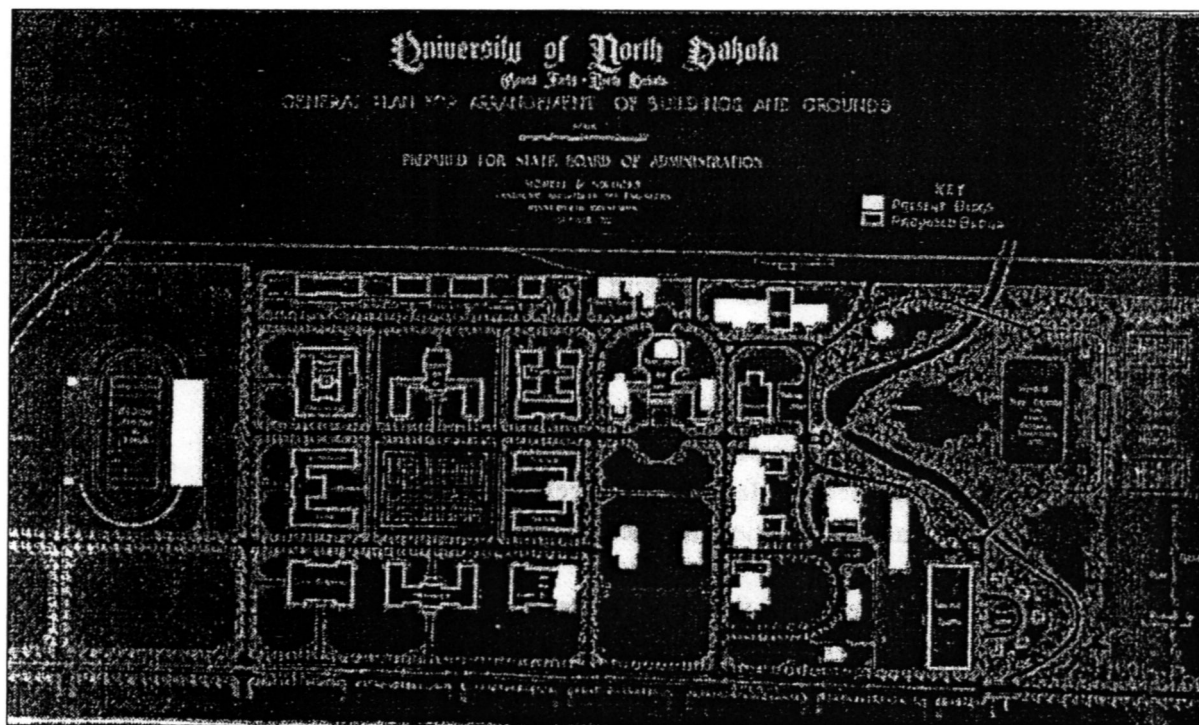
County & State

N/A

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campus streets are also tree-lined. It should be noted, however, that the plans developed for UND by Morell & Nichols were limited to the organization and arrangement of campus spaces and did not include specifications for plantings, as many landscape plans do.



1922 Morell & Nichols Campus Master Plan

As noted, campus development during the Great Depression and World War II was severely limited. The incredible building boom after the war, however, required a new plan for the campus' development. Again, the Morell & Nichols firm was retained, in 1949, to update the original 1922 plan. This plan, as the earlier one, divided the campus into areas. The eastern edge was still devoted to the stadium and athletics and showed plans for the proposed new gymnasium/fieldhouse. Just west of this area was the East Quad. While it continued to indicate buildings around its perimeter with an open quadrangle in the center, the size of the quadrangle and the proposed buildings were substantially reduced. This was, in part, to make space for the proposed gymnasium/fieldhouse, and in part, to acknowledge the size of the existing and proposed buildings in that area. The Central Court (campus mall) was also retained in the 1949 plan; it continued to be conceived of as an axial quadrangle around which buildings would be built. One major departure on this plan from the previous one was the location of the western leg of the roadway that defined the Central Court – it was relocated to the west side of Merrifield and Old Main rather than on the east side of these buildings. The result was a more unified Central Court but a less formal drive on the

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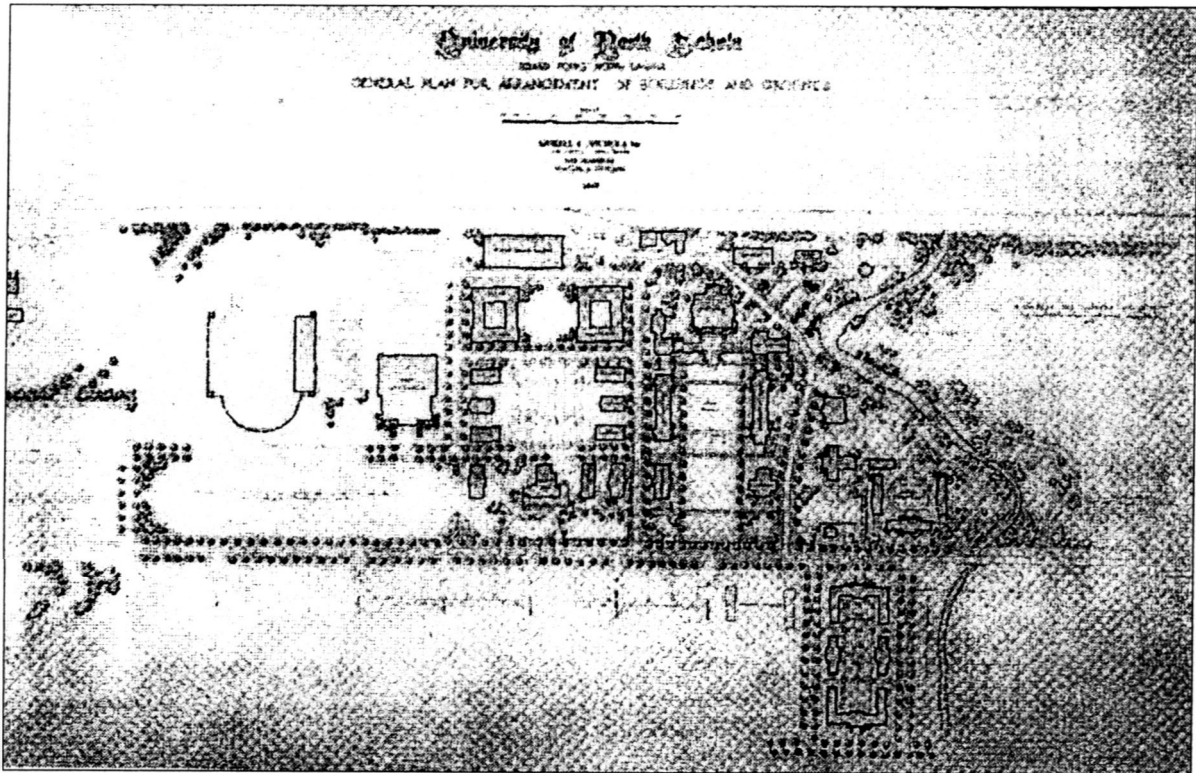
Grand Forks, North Dakota

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1949 Morell & Nichols Campus Master Plan

west side as it had to wind its way around existing buildings. The western edge of the campus continued to show the early campus buildings, but now also indicated two areas in which dormitories would be built. The first was located west of the original buildings just east of the Coulee and south of University Avenue; the second was located just east of the Coulee but on the north side of University Avenue, signaling the University's expansion to the north. Morell & Nichols suggested grouping the dormitories around courtyards that would carry on with the notion of quadrangle development. As with the 1922 plan, portions of this plan were also implemented as the building boom of the 1950s began. Most often the plan was followed in the general placement of buildings; the size and shape of the buildings drawn on the plan provided only modest guidance as new buildings were designed to meet classroom, laboratory, and office challenges rather than a campus plan drawing.

As the development pace of the 1950s showed no signs of slowing, the University again retained the Morell & Nichols firm, in 1958, to further update the campus plan. This plan more closely approximated the previous one (which had been completed only nine years prior), showing the same general layout and areas, but with expanded boundaries. First the plan stretched farther to the east, beyond the stadium to campus development occurring in that area. Second, it included Wesley College, which was located just east of the dormitory grouping on the north side of University Avenue.

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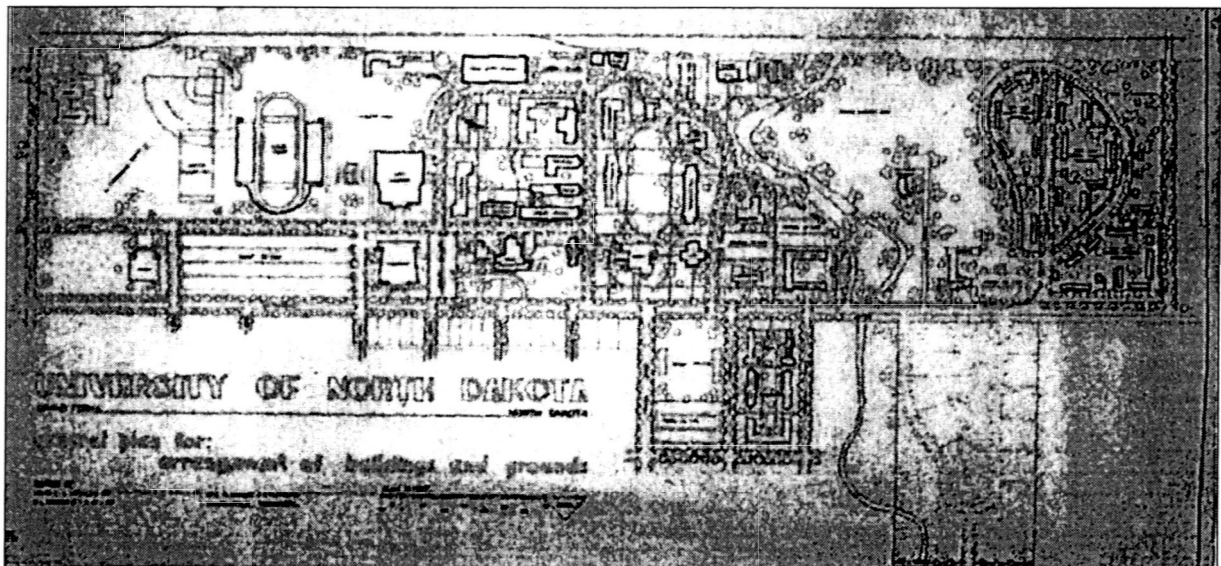
County & State

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And finally, and perhaps most significantly, was the housing area west of the Coulee (including the president's new house). Although the original housing placed there was intended to be a temporary solution to the increased enrollment, it was clear that future development would expand to the west. The plan retained its former definition of space and retained the notion of development around quadrangle areas while acknowledging the need to expand both to the north and west.



1958 Morell & Nichols Campus Master Plan

Growth continued at a quick pace into the 1960s and in most ways followed the plans laid out by Morell & Nichols. By 1964, however, the University felt that it was time to make some changes and the firm of Harland Bartholomew Associates was hired to prepare a new master plan. The focus was to plan for development west of the Coulee. Implementation of this plan began in late 1965. After that time, limited new development occurred on the campus east of the Coulee and south of University Avenue. Only a few new buildings were constructed and a few additions made to existing buildings.

The Harland Bartholomew Associates master plan was in place for thirty years during which much of the west side of campus was developed. In 1994, Johnson & Laffen Architects, Ltd. and Schoen Associates, Inc. were retained by the University to develop a new master plan. It showed the extensive development that had occurred west of the Coulee and made recommendations for further expansion in that direction. It also showed that the University had considerable development north of University Avenue and indicated that the land holdings north of the campus at that time would direct future growth in that direction. Little change was recommended for the core of the original portion of campus and to date, none of the new buildings proposed at that time have been built.

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The Architecture of the University of North Dakota

The buildings within the historic district include excellent examples of several styles popular during the period of significance. The earliest extant campus buildings, those built prior to 1918, illustrate styles such as Italianate/Early Commercial, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts Classical, and Tudor Revival (and one of its variants known as Jacobethan).

The Collegiate Gothic style was introduced at the University with the construction of the Chemistry Hall (Gillette Hall) in 1918. The building was designed by Frederick Keith, an architect from Bismarck. The Collegiate Gothic style was used almost exclusively for all buildings designed on the campus between about 1918 and the early 1960s.

Gothic architecture, as well as Tudor, comes from English traditions. Both share some common characteristics such as prominent gables, grouped multi-pane windows, and the use of masonry exterior walls. The Tudor Revival style often includes rounded arch openings and in some cases includes the application of half-timbering in gable ends. A variant of the Tudor Revival, called Jacobethan, is distinguished by the use of parapeted gables. The Gothic Revival style is distinguished by its use of pointed arch openings.

Although Gothic architecture had long been used for religious buildings, the late period of Gothic Revival architecture found favor in both commercial and educational application. "Collegiate Gothic" architecture was introduced at Bryn Mawr in the early 1890s. The style was introduced in 1896 on the Princeton University campus, where it was used extensively for the next several decades. The style was soon found on campuses throughout the country, including Yale University, Duke University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Pittsburgh.⁵³

At the University of North Dakota, the Collegiate Gothic style is exemplified by the use of stone surrounds for windows and doors, pointed arch openings primarily in doorways, groupings of multi-pane windows, and a stylized parapet edge at the roofline. The main entrances to the buildings are usually located in a projecting bay, which sometimes extends into a "tower" beyond the parapet edge. Roofs are either flat (or gently sloped) or steeply pitched beyond the parapet edges. The buildings are constructed primarily with red brick, with some variation in the coloration.

From 1918 until about 1960, there was little variation in the application of the Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The 1960s, however, were a transitional period for the University and the buildings designed during that time reflect this transition from traditional to modern. The buildings became more modernistic and ornamentation was limited to stylized adaptations of some Gothic features. By

⁵³ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to Styles* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1992), 174-176.

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the end of the 1960s the shift was completed and the use of Collegiate Gothic architecture on campus had ended.

The architecture of the fraternities and sororities also illustrates the use of several popular styles throughout the period of significance. Among those popular in the first decades of the 20th century were Neo-Classical Revival and Craftsman. The popularity of the period revival styles in the 1920s and early 1930s is well-illustrated with several excellent examples of Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival. Following World War II, fraternities and sororities turned toward selecting mid-century modern styles for new construction. Two extant examples, the Theta Chi house (1954) and the Lambda Chi Alpha house (1965), illustrate this time period within the district.

The architectural style of each building in the district is listed in Section 7 of this nomination under the Inventory of Resources.

The Architects of the University of North Dakota

A number of architects are associated with the building of the UND's historic district buildings. Among them are Joseph Bell DeRemer, who designed several of the early buildings. His son, Samuel Teel DeRemer, was the architect for at least one of the historic buildings. Both of the DeRemers were from Grand Forks. Another early architect was Frederick W. Keith from Bismarck; he is listed as the architect for at least two buildings. Patton & Miller, architects from Chicago, designed the Carnegie Library and developed the first campus plan (although it was not implemented). Theodore Wells and Myron Denbrook (together and independently) were responsible for many of the mid-century buildings. Two additional firms, Wheeler & McEnary (Minneapolis) and Grosz & Anderson (Grand Forks), were involved in designing buildings on the campus.

CONCLUSION

The University of North Dakota Historic District clearly represents the University's development from its beginnings in 1883 through 1965. The campus (proper) has retained the layout and spatial organization developed early in the 20th century and exemplifies the series of master plans developed by the Morell & Nichols firm between 1922 and 1958, including the original plan developed by Anthony Morell and Arthur Nichols, significant landscape architects from Minneapolis. The district retains the early spatial organization developed as the fraternities and sororities located their houses adjacent to the campus along the north side of University Avenue, the main street into the campus from the community.

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The buildings and structures within the historic district exemplify the types of resources developed to meet the various needs of a growing university. Included are examples of resources used for classrooms, laboratories, administrative offices, libraries, recreation, dormitories, food service, and fraternity and sorority affiliations.

The buildings also illustrate the evolution of styles throughout the period of significance and include examples of Italianate/Early Commercial, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Beaux Arts Classical, Tudor Revival (and one of its variants known as Jacobethan), Neo-Classical Revival, and Craftsman. Most significantly, however, is the collection of Collegiate Gothic architecture on the campus, a style used almost exclusively between 1918 and the mid-1960s. The use of this style creates an architectural cohesiveness that sets this campus apart from others in the state.

The district retains an excellent degree of historic integrity and clearly conveys its association with the University's history. As the state's first university and largest institution of higher education, the University of North Dakota not only has educated many of the state's residents, but has been historically important to the state and nation through various contributions of faculty and students.

The district meets the requirements for nomination under Criterion A for its association with events that have made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history in the area of education and under Criterion C for its architecture and landscape architecture.

The period of significance is 1883 (the year the University opened) to 1965 (which corresponds with the implementation of a new campus plan that was developed in 1964, the shift in construction primarily to the west side of the English Coulee, and the final and complete shift from the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture to Modern architecture). Although the ending date of the period of significance is less than 50 years old, the district meets the Criteria Consideration for its exceptional significance and historic integrity.

The district should be considered significant on a statewide level.

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University of North Dakota Historic District

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University of North Dakota Historic District
Name of Property

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 127 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>643771</u> Easting	<u>5309685</u> Northing
2	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>644736</u> Easting	<u>5309592</u> Northing
3	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>644565</u> Easting	<u>5309142</u> Northing
4	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>643739</u> Easting	<u>5309089</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Michelle L. Dennis

organization M.L. Dennis Consulting date October 2009

street & number 513 Meade St. telephone 605-342-8286

city or town Rapid City state SD zip code 57701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name University of North Dakota, c/o Dr. Robert Kelley, President; private owners listed in Appendix

street & number UND, Twamley Hall telephone 701-777-2121

city or town Grand Forks state ND zip code 58202

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

On the south, the district boundary begins at the point where the western shoreline of the English Coulee meets the northern edge of Campus Road and extends east along the inner (primarily northern) edge of the road to a point on a line 230 feet east of and parallel to the north-south centerline of Memorial Stadium. On the east, the boundary extends directly north from this point to intersect with the northern edge of University Avenue; it then proceeds east along the avenue to the western edge of N. 25th Street and then north one-half block to the southern edge of the alley that runs north of University Avenue. On the north, the boundary extends west along the alley following the rear property lines of the houses facing University Avenue until it meets the eastern property line of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon House (306 Hamline St.); it then follows this property line north to the property's northern boundary where it turns and proceeds directly west to intersect with the western edge of Cambridge Street; the boundary proceeds north to the northern property line of the Alpha Chi Omega House (505 Cambridge St.), then west along this property line, and then south along the property's western boundary, continuing south to intersect with 5th Avenue North; here the boundary proceeds west along the southern edge of the avenue, then north along the western edge of Harvard Street to the northern property line of the Lambda Chi Alpha House (515 Harvard St.), then west along this property line, and then south along the property's western boundary, continuing south to intersect with 5th Avenue North; the boundary then extends west along the southern edge of the avenue to intersect with Princeton Street. On the west, the boundary proceeds south along the eastern edge of Princeton Street to a point opposite the northern property line of the Gamma Phi House (3300 University Ave.) and then west along this property line, continuing west to a point on the western shore of the English Coulee; it then follows the western shoreline south to the point of beginning on Campus Road. See accompanying map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the buildings, structures, objects, and sites that represent the development of the University of North Dakota campus and the related adjacent properties between 1883 and 1965. These resources retain integrity to the period of significance. The portions of campus that lie outside of these boundaries have been excluded from the district because these areas contain buildings and structures that are either outside the period of significance or they lack integrity or they are not directly connected to the development of the University.

The district includes portions of the campus proper that were included in the series of campus plans developed and used until 1965. The district also includes areas adjacent to those plans, including the fraternity and sorority houses built along and north of University Avenue. The resources in these areas were integral to the history of the university and clearly illustrate this aspect of history. In addition, the fraternity and sorority houses provide a visual delineation between the surrounding neighborhood and the campus, creating a clear distinction between the town and university areas.

The boundaries reflect the periods of development for the district. The earliest of the campus resources are situated within the district and the boundaries are drawn to capture those resources that illustrate the significance pertaining to education, architecture, and campus planning and that were constructed between 1883, the beginning of the period of significance, and 1965, the end of the period of significance.

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PHOTO IDENTIFICATION

The following information applies to all photos, except where noted:

Name of Property: University of North Dakota Historic District
 County and State: Grand Forks County, North Dakota
 Name of Photographer: Michelle L. Dennis
 Date of Photograph: September 2007
 Location of the original: Digital images on file with Grand Forks Historic Preservation Commission and the State Historic Preservation Division of the State Historical Society of North Dakota

The photo numbers correspond directly with the digital images saved on the CDs. The resource numbers (in parentheses) correspond with the numbers in Section 7 and the map.

- PHOTO 1: English Coulee (#54) with Twamley Hall (#42) in background, looking northeast
- PHOTO 2: Power House (#31) east and north elevations; looking southwest
- PHOTO 3: President's House (#32), east [front] and north elevations, looking southwest
- PHOTO 4: Gymnasium (#17), north [front] and west elevations, looking southeast
- PHOTO 5: School of Mines (#34), west elevation, looking east
- PHOTO 6: Carnegie Library (#8), north [front] and east elevations, looking southwest
- PHOTO 7: University Commons (#43), west elevation, looking east
- PHOTO 8: Armory (#4), north and east elevations, looking southwest
- PHOTO 9: Chemistry Building (#9), west [front] and south elevations, looking northeast
- PHOTO 10: Law School (#24), west [front] and south elevations, looking northeast
- PHOTO 11: Memorial Stadium (#27), west and south elevations, looking northeast
- PHOTO 12: Merrifield Hall (#29), west elevation, looking north-northeast
- PHOTO 13: Medical Science Building (#26), west [front] and south elevations, looking northeast

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- PHOTO 14: Gymnasium/Fieldhouse (#18), north [front] elevation, looking east-southeast
- PHOTO 15: Memorial Union (#28), north [front] elevation, looking south-southwest
Photo taken by Peg O'Leary, September 2008
- PHOTO 16: Bek/Hancock/Squires/Walsh Courtyard (#51), looking north with Hancock (#19) on bottom-left, Squires (#40) on top-left, Walsh (#45) at far end of courtyard, and Bek (#5) on right
- PHOTO 17: Harrington Hall (#20), west [front] elevation, looking north-northeast
- PHOTO 18: Education Building (#14), west [front] and south elevations, looking northeast
- PHOTO 19: Fulton Hall (#15), south and east elevations, looking northwest
- PHOTO 20: Chester Fritz Library (#10), north [front] elevation, looking south-southwest
- PHOTO 21: Twamley Hall (#42), south and west elevations, looking northeast
- PHOTO 22: Burtness Theatre (#7), east [front] elevation, looking west
- PHOTO 23: Leonard Hall (#25), east elevation, looking west
Photo taken by Peg O'Leary, date unknown
- PHOTO 24: Corwin/Larimore Halls (#11), Wesley College, south and east elevations looking northwest
- PHOTO 25: Robertson/Sayre Halls (#33), Wesley College, south elevation, looking north
- PHOTO 26: Varsity Bachelor Club House (#44), east and north [front] elevations, looking southwest
- PHOTO 27: Sigma Alpha Epsilon House (#35), west [front] elevation, looking east
- PHOTO 28: Sigma Chi House #2 (#37), south [front] and east elevations, looking northwest
- PHOTO 29: Delta Delta Delta House (#12), south [front] elevation, looking north
- PHOTO 30: Sigma Nu House (#38), south [front] elevation, looking north-northeast
- PHOTO 31: Alpha Phi House (#3), south [front] elevation, looking north

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- PHOTO 32: Pi Beta Phi House (#30), east [front] and north elevations, looking west-southwest
- PHOTO 33: Alpha Chi Omega House #1 (#1), south and west elevations, looking north-northeast
- PHOTO 34: Gamma Phi Beta House (#16), south and east elevations, looking northwest
- PHOTO 35: Alpha Chi Omega House #2 (#2), east [front] and south elevations, looking northwest
- PHOTO 36: Theta Chi House (#41) east [front] and south elevations, looking northwest
- PHOTO 37: Lambda Chi Alpha House (#23), east [front] elevation, looking west-southwest
- PHOTO 38: 305 Hamline (#46), east [front] and north elevations, looking southwest
- PHOTO 39: 2800 University Avenue (#77), south [front] and east elevations, looking northwest
- PHOTO 40: The Central Court (#52), looking north-northwest from southeast corner
- PHOTO 41: The Central Court (#52) and Quad Clock (#86), looking northeast from Twamley Hall
- PHOTO 42: Johnston/Fulton/Smith Courtyard (#55), looking northeast
- PHOTO 43: Smith West Lawn (#56)(center), Smith Hall (#39)(background) and English Coulee (#54)(foreground), looking east
- PHOTO 44: Old Main Memorial Sphere (#50), Merrifield Hall (#29)(left), and Twamley Hall (#42)(right), looking east
- PHOTO 45: Abbott Hall (#57), east [front] elevation, looking northwest
- PHOTO 46: Gamble Hall (#61), east [front] elevation, looking west-northwest
Photo taken by Peg O'Leary, September 2008
- PHOTO 47: Nursing School Building (#65), north and west elevations, looking southeast
- PHOTO 48: Upson I/Upson II (#70), south and east elevations, looking northwest
- PHOTO 49: Swanson Hall (#68), south elevation, looking north
- PHOTO 50: Parking Garage (#79), south and west elevations, looking northeast

APPENDIX: MASTER LIST OF RESOURCES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA HISTORIC DISTRICT

[Arranged alphabetically by historic name (current name in parentheses), resource type, and by contributing status]

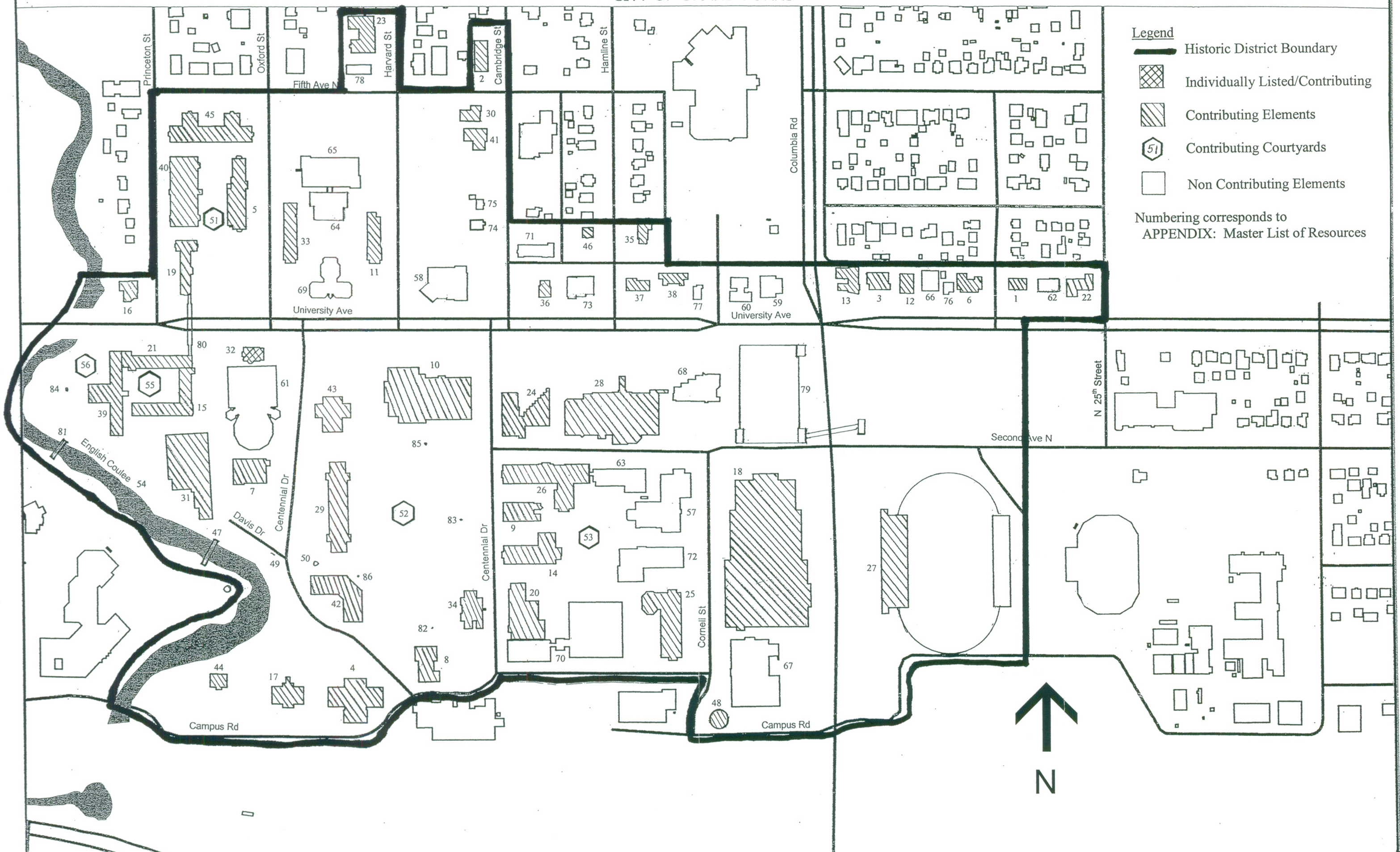
Resource Number	Resource Name	Date of Construction	Contributing Status	Property Owner Name/Address
	BUILDINGS			
1	Alpha Chi Omega House #1 (Sigma Phi Epsilon)	1929	C	Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity, Inc., c/o A. Barker, 24293 City Hwy 6, Detroit Lakes, MN 56501
2	Alpha Chi Omega House #2	1947/1970s	C	Alpha Chi Omega National House Corp., 5939 Castle Creek Pkwy N., Indianapolis, IN 46250
3	Alpha Phi House	1928	C	Alpha Phi House Ass'n, c/o J. Swartz, 44 Desiree Dr., Grand Forks, ND 58201
4	Armory	1919/1924	C	UND
5	Bek Hall	1957	C	UND
6	Beta Theta Pi House	1925	C	UND
7	Burtness Theatre	1963	C	UND
8	Carnegie Library (Carnegie Building)	1908	C	UND
9	Chemistry Building (Gillette Hall)	1918	C	UND
10	Chester Fritz Library	1961/1982	C	UND
11	Corwin-Larimore Hall	1908/1910	C	UND
12	Delta Delta Delta House	1925	C	The Newman Foundation, 410 Cambridge St., Grand Forks, ND 58203
13	Delta Gamma House	1926	C	Alpha Theta House Ass'n of Delta Gamma Corp., c/o Ellen Misialek, Box 208, Minto, ND 58261
14	Education Building	1954/1979	C	UND
15	Fulton Hall	1956	C	UND
16	Gamma Phi Beta House	1930	C	Alpha Beta Chapter of Gamma Phi Beta House Corp., 3300 University Ave., Grand Forks, ND 58203
17	Gymnasium (North Dakota Museum of Art)	1907	C	UND
18	Gymnasium/Fieldhouse (Hyslop Center)	1951/54/82	C	UND
19	Hancock Hall	1952	C	UND
20	Harrington Hall	1952	C	UND
21	Johnstone Hall	1952	C	UND
22	Kappa Alpha Theta House	1923/1962	C	ND Theta House Ass'n, c/o Paula Anderson, PO Box 5193, Grand Forks, ND 58206
23	Lambda Chi Alpha House	1965	C	Epsilon Zeta Zeta House Corp. of Lambda Chi Alpha, Box 13454, Grand Forks, ND 58208
24	Law School/Thormodsgard Library	1922/1973	C	UND
25	Leonard Hall	1964	C	UND
26	Medical Science Building (O'Kelly/Ireland Hall)	1947/1952 1957/1962	C	UND
27	Memorial Stadium	1927	C	UND
28	Memorial Union	1951/64/82	C	UND
29	Merrifield Hall	1929	C	UND
30	Pi Beta Phi House	1928	C	Pi Beta Phi House Ass'n, c/o Mrs. Brian Poykko, 3712 Belmont Rd., Grand Forks, ND 58201
31	Power House (Chandler Hall)	1899 1903/39	C	UND
32	President's House (Oxford House/J.Lloyd Stone Alumni Center)	1903	Indiv. listed	UND
33	Robertson-Sayre Hall	1908/1930	C	UND
34	School of Mines (Babcock Hall)	1908/09/11	C	UND
35	Sigma Alpha Epsilon House	1920	C	Sigma Alpha Epsilon Corp., c/o Douglas Bakken, Treas., PO Box 12896, Grand Forks, ND 58208
36	Sigma Chi House #1 (vacant)	1911	C	Shelley Tofte, c/o Portfolio Marketing Assoc., PO Box 9032, Grand Forks, ND 58208
37	Sigma Chi House #2	1921	C	Beta Zeta House Ass'n, c/o Tom Tweten, 4311 Walnut St., Grand Forks, ND 58201

38	Sigma Nu House	1926	C	Synergoi House Bldg Ass'n, c/o David S. Kane, POBox 5676, Fargo, ND 58105
39	Smith Hall	1963	C	UND
40	Squires Hall	1963	C	UND
41	Theta Chi House (Pi Kappa Phi)	1954	C	Zeta Gamma Chapter of Pi Kappa Phi Fraternity Housing Corp., c/o Kreg Kennedy, PO Box 5532, Grand Forks, ND 58206
42	Twamley Hall	1961	C	UND
43	University Commons (Montgomery Hall)	1911	C	UND
44	Varsity Bachelor Club House (Gustafson Hall)	1908	C	UND
45	Walsh Hall	1959	C	UND
46	305 Hamline (Women's Center)	1908	C	UND
	STRUCTURES			
47	Fox Memorial Bridge	1965	C	UND
48	Water Tower	c.1957	C	UND
	OBJECTS			
49	Concrete Bench	1909	C	UND
50	Old Main Memorial Sphere	1963	C	UND
	SITES			
51	Bek/Hancock/Squires/Walsh Courtyard	1957	C	UND
52	Central Court (University Mall)	c.1910	C	UND
53	East Quadrangle	1920s	C	UND
54	English Coulee	Pre-1800	C	UND
55	Johnstone/Fulton/Smith Courtyard	1956	C	UND
56	Smith West Lawn	1963	C	UND
	BUILDINGS			
57	Abbott Hall	1961/1990s	NC	UND
58	Christus Rex Lutheran Center	1956	NC	Lutheran Student Foundation, Inc., 3012 University Ave., Grand Forks, ND 58203
59	Delta Tau Delta House	1978	NC	Delta Tau Delta Alumni of ND, c/o McGregor, Treas., 1326 S. 38 th St., Grand Forks, ND 58201
60	Delta Zeta House	1927/1964	NC	UND
61	Gamble Hall	1968	NC	UND
62	Kappa Sigma House	2000	NC	UND
63	Medical Center Rehabilitation Hospital	1957/62/90s	NC	UND
64	Northern Plains Center for Behavior Research	2007	NC	UND
65	Nursing School Building	1976	NC	UND
66	Pi Kappa Alpha House	2006	NC	Zeta Rho Chapter of Pi Kappa Alpha, c/o William Elmquist, 2615 Chestnut St., Grand Forks, ND 58201
67	Starcher Hall	1980	NC	UND
68	Swanson Hall	1985	NC	UND
69	United Campus Ministries	1987	NC	UND
70	Upton I/Upton II	1971/72	NC	UND
71	Valley Dairy Building (Conflict Resolution Center)	1927	NC	UND
72	Witmer Hall	1968	NC	UND
73	2908 University Avenue (International Student Center)	1914	NC	UND
74	317 Cambridge (Center for Community Development)	c.1925	NC	UND

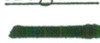




75	321 Cambridge	c.1925	NC	Robert G. & Janet C. Hanson, 3603 12 th Ave. N., Grand Forks, ND 58203
76	2610 University Ave.	c.1925	NC	Grant H. & Jacqueline N. Shaft, 729 Reeves Dr., Grand Forks, ND 58201
77	2800 University Ave. (Era Bell Thompson Multicultural Center)	1914	NC	UND
78	3106 5 th Ave. N.	1959	NC	UND
	STRUCTURES			
79	Parking Garage	2007	NC	UND
80	Skybridge	c.2000	NC	UND
81	Squires Walk Bridge	1979	NC	UND
	OBJECTS			
82	Armillary Sphere	1966	NC	UND
83	Camp Depression Sculpture	1996	NC	UND
84	Smith Hall Sculpture	1971	NC	UND
85	Soaring Eagle Sculpture and Gardens	2004	NC	UND
86	Quad Clock	ca. 2005	NC	UND

University of North Dakota Historic District

CITY OF GRAND FORKS

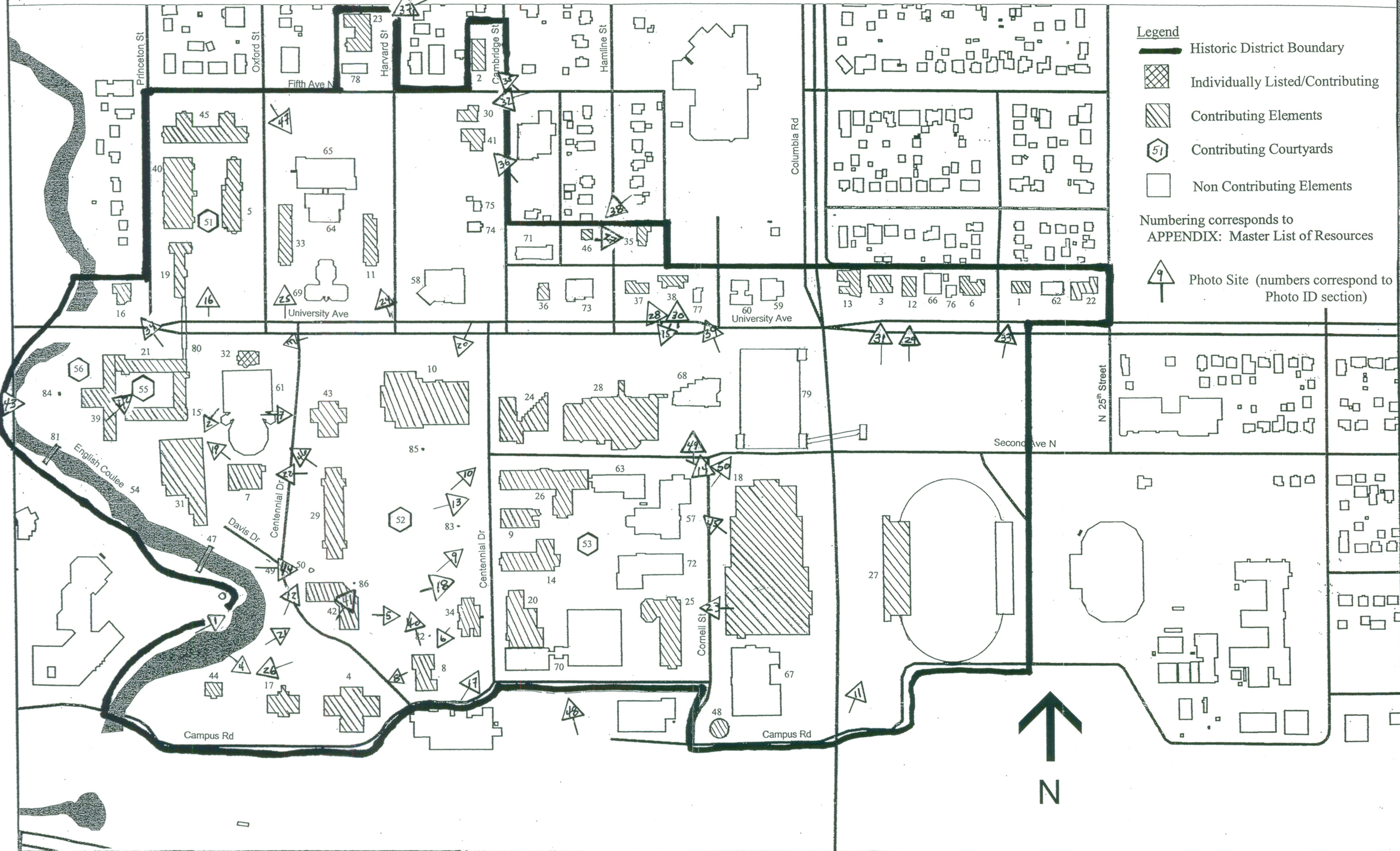


Legend






-  Historic District Boundary
-  Individually Listed/Contributing
-  Contributing Elements
-  Contributing Courtyards
-  Non Contributing Elements

Numbering corresponds to
APPENDIX: Master List of Resources


University of North Dakota Historic District CITY OF GRAND FORKS



Legend

-  Historic District Boundary
-  Individually Listed/Contributing
-  Contributing Elements
-  Contributing Courtyards
-  Non Contributing Elements

Numbering corresponds to
APPENDIX: Master List of Resources

 Photo Site (numbers correspond to
Photo ID section)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: University of North Dakota Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks

DATE RECEIVED: 11/17/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/2/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12-17-08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/31/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001233

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Nomination is being returned for a number of technical issues (Sections 2, 10, sketch maps) and further justification of exceptional significance for 1959-1965 as being an integral part of ~~the~~ campus's historical development. Campus evolved under a succession of historic plans (1922, 19... etc.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return *Nomination also raises questions about buildings (e.g. 3106 5th St #5) that do not seem to have been owned or used by university during historic period. See additional comments*
REVIEWER L McClelland DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE 202-354-2258 DATE 12/18/08
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments (Y) N see attached SLR (Y) N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

University of North Dakota Historic District

Grand Forks County, North Dakota

Return/Request for Additional Documentation

Section 2/ Location: Please provide a rough description of the boundaries, referring to *How to Complete National Register Registration Forms* for instructions on the completing this section.

Section 7/ Description: On the list of contributing and noncontributing resources (appendix), please identify the dates that the scattered residential buildings in the district (non-fraternity and non-sorority buildings that are identified by a street address only) were acquired by the university and identify their function as university buildings. The buildings that were acquired by the university after 1965 and did not function as university buildings during the period of significance should be either excluded from the district or, unless an argument can be given that they are an important part of the historic setting of the university, designated noncontributing resources. Please describe the character and function of Building 51, and provide a date for its acquisition and use by the university.

Section 8/ Significance: Please provide a justification for extending the boundaries to include the 1965 Lambda Chi Alpha House (23) and a number of smaller buildings that appear to have been acquired after 1965. While it is reasonable to include the less-than-50-year-old properties dating to 1961 and 1962 and reflecting a modified Collegiate Gothic style as integral parts of the larger district, it is unclear why buildings such as the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House, which was built in 1965 and is on the edge of the historic district are considered integral parts of the historic district.

Section 10

Verbal boundary Description: Please provide a more precise boundary description or provide a sketch map drawn to a scale of at least one inch equals 200 feet.

Boundary Justification: Buildings 51 and 23 (Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity) appear to extend beyond the area covered by the historic master plans. Please explain why the district has been drawn to include these resources.

Sketch Map: Please provide a sketch map without color coding. You might consider using crosshatching to distinguish contributing and noncontributing resources. If the map is to be used to accompany the verbal boundary description, it must be drawn to a scale of at least one inch equals 200 feet. Also please enter the north arrow and the location and viewpoint of photographs on the sketch map.

Photographs: Please provide a disk with TIFF images that have at least 300 dots per inch (the current disk has images that are only 72 dpi).

If you have any questions please contact me at 202-354-2258 or linda_mcclelland@nps.gov

Linda McClelland, Historian

National Register of Historic Places

not to scale

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: University of North Dakota Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks County

DATE RECEIVED: 11/29/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 01/13/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08001210
1233

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

University campus significant under crit A (Education) and crit C (Arch, Land, arch) has a period of significance extending from 1883, when school was est. by state law and began to take form, ~~and~~ to 1965, which is considered the "build-out" date of the historic plans and the date at which construction and design began to deviate from the ^{original} Leovval influence that unified the campus architecture.

RECOM. / CRITERIA *Accept A/C, Crit C and D*

REVIEWER *L McClelland* DISCIPLINE

Phone _____ Date *1-13-10*

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y N see attached SLR Y N + 1958 ones by *Jamie Monell + Nichols*

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service. *within this context.*

Development between 1960 and 1965 is consistent with historic plans and is integral to the historic district.



PHOTO # 1

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #2

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #3

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #4

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 5

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #6

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #7

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 8

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #9

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 10

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND

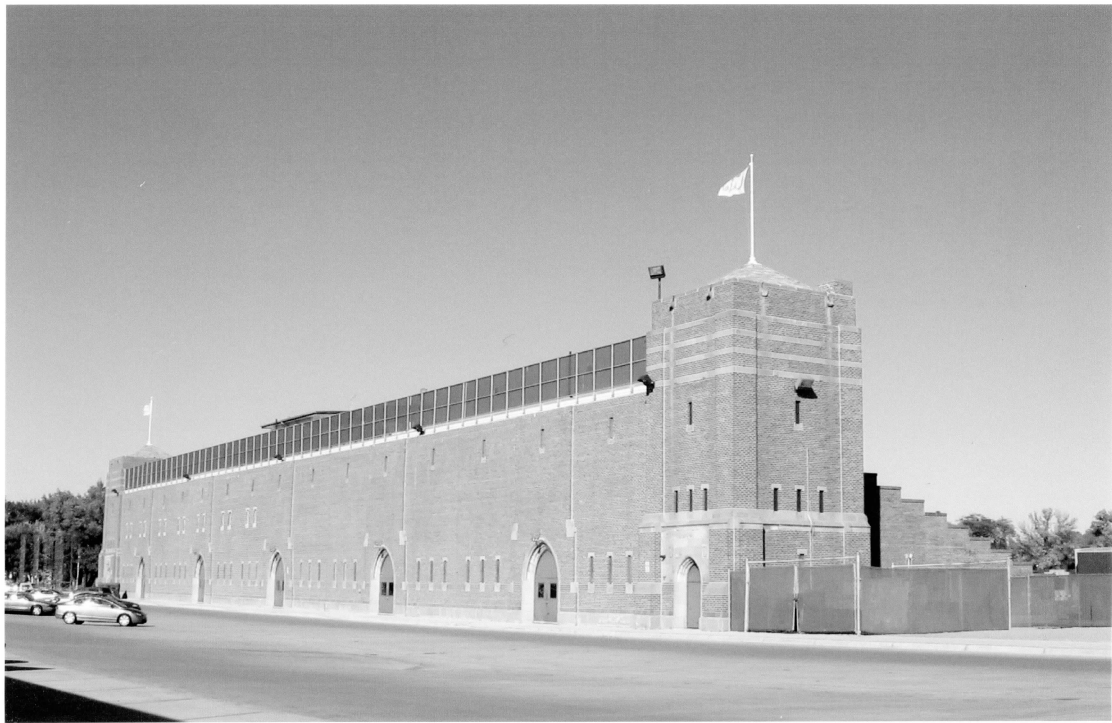


PHOTO # 11

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 12

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #13

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 14

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



SEP 12 2008

PHOTO # 15

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 16

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 17

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 18

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 19

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #20

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 21

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



BURTISS

PHOTO # 22

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #23

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



COLLEGE

GROGAN HALL

PHOTO # 24

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



WESLEY COLLEGE

ROBERTSON HALL

PHOTO # 25

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 26

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND

ΦΑ ΣΑΕ

306



PHOTO # 27

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 28

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 29

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 30

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 31

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 32

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 33

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 34

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 35

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 36

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #37

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



305

S CENTER

PHOTO # 38

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



LND
ERA BELL THOMPSON
Multicultural Center
ALANA Groups
Jack Mayfield Computer Lab

PHOTO # 39

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #40

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 41

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 42

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 43

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO #44

UND History District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 45

UNID Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



SEP 12 2008

PHOTO #46

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



PHOTO # 47

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



UPSON ENGINEERING CENTER

School of Engineering & Mines

PHOTO #48

UND HISTORIC DISTRICT
Grand Forks, ND



ONE WAY

CAUTION
BUMP

STANFORD

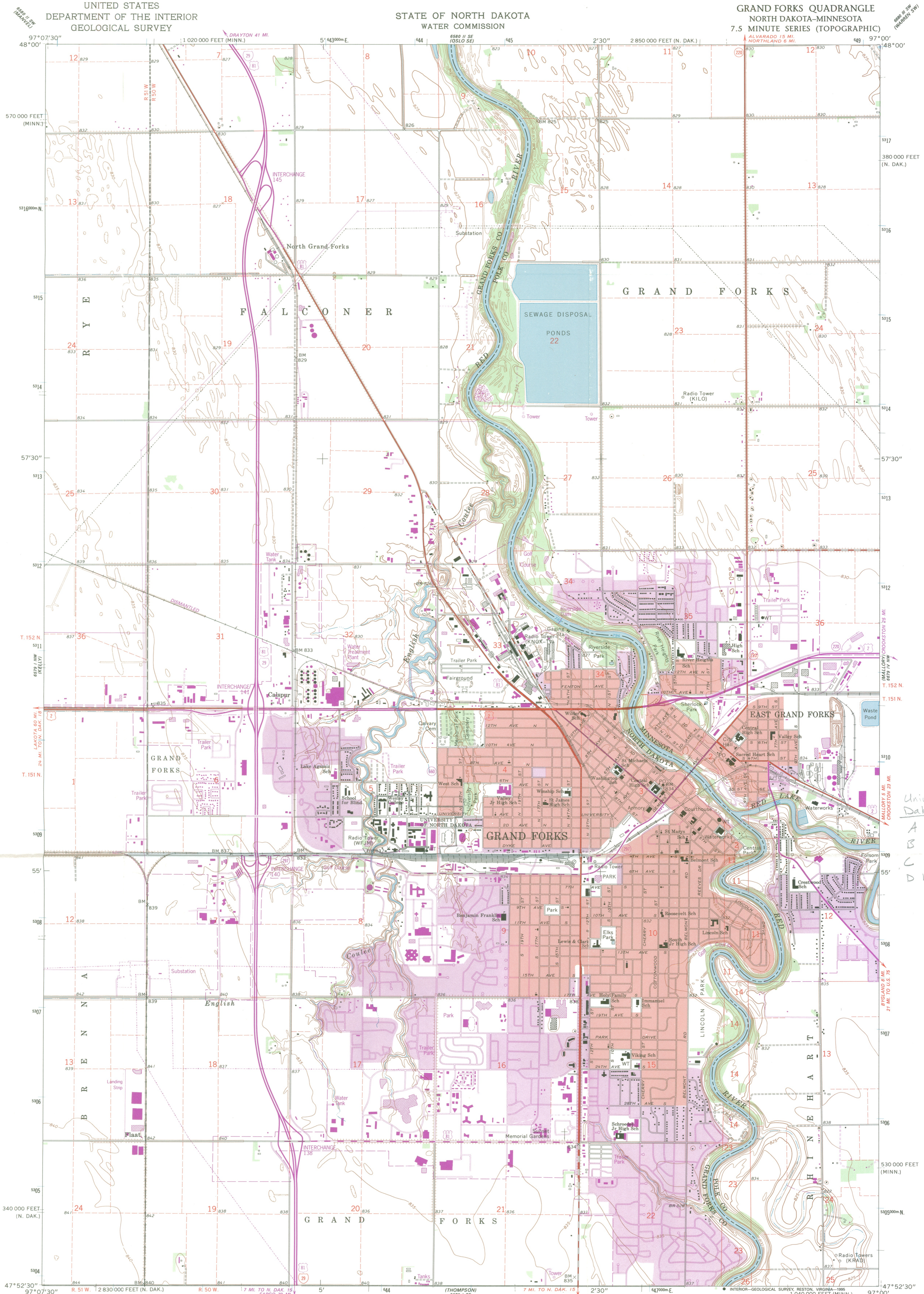
PHOTO # 49

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND

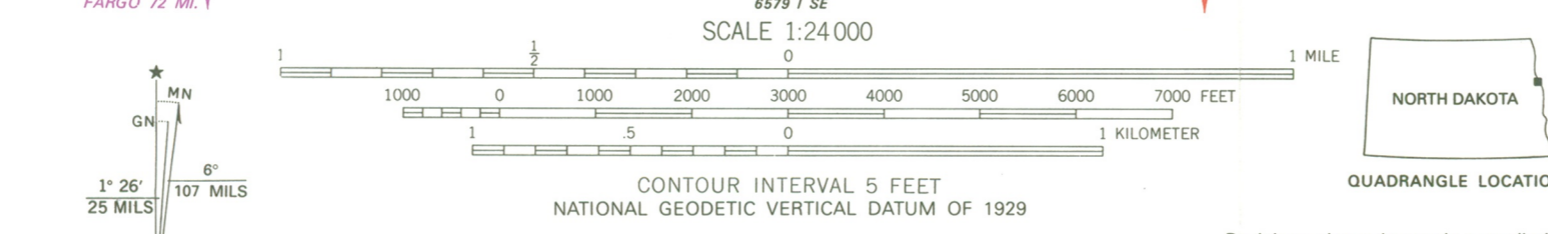


PHOTO # 50

UND Historic District
Grand Forks, ND



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Topography by planetary surveys 1963
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: North Dakota coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10 000-foot ticks: Minnesota coordinate system, north zone and North Dakota coordinate system, north zone
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 14
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
QUADRANGLE LOCATION
NORTH DAKOTA
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State of Minnesota agencies from aerial photographs taken 1991-92 other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1994
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

GRAND FORKS, ND-MN
47097-H1-TF-024
1963
REVISED 1994
DMA 6579 1 NE-SERIES V871

University of North Dakota District
A 14/643771/309685
B 14/644786/5309592
C 14/644656/5309142
D 14/643739/5309089



To: Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
From: Merlan E. Paaverud, Jr./ Lorna Meidinger
Date: 23 November 2009
Subject: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 23rd day of November 2009, for the nomination of the University of North Dakota Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

- 1 National Register of Historic Places nomination form on archival paper
 - Multiple Property Nomination form on archival paper
 - 50 Photographs, black and white
 - 1 Original USGS map(s)
 - 2 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)/exhibit(s)
 - Pieces of correspondence
 - 1 Other: Photo cd
-

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objections ____ do ____ do not constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: